THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ROYAL SCANDAL.

Third and Fourth Days' Proceedings in the Mordaunt Divorce Case—Sir Charles Mordaunt's Testimony—The Prince of Wales' Letters.

By the arrival of the European mail of the 19th of February at New York yesterday, we have the report of the third and fourth day's proceedings before the London court in the divorce case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt, with copies of the letters written by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt.

Sir Charles Mordaunt,

the husband of Lady Mordaunt, and th epetitioner in the original suit, "Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt and others," was the next witness called, and much interest was taken in his examination. The following is a portion of his testimony:—

Q. Did the fact of her being *enciente*, when it became known to you, excite your suspicion in any way? A. No.

In answer to further questions witness stated that after a visit to Scotland in autumn he returned to Walton Hall, and that in the month of November Sir Frederick Johnstone was a visitor there.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Did some conversation take place between you and your wife about that gentleman? A. I had a conversation with her on the subject previously to that.

Q. Did she ask you any questions about him? Tell us what transpired. A. She asked me why Sir Frederick Johnstone, a man of fortune, did not get married; I said I had heard there was a reason; she pressed me to tell her what it was. I was reluctant to say anything about it, but being pressed further I said I had heard that he had a complaint which was likely to prevent him from marrying, and that if he did it was possible it might be conveyed to his children; the conversation then ceased; about ten days after that she went to London.

Q. Why did she go to London at that time? A. She said it was necessary for her to go and consult Dr. Priestley previous to her confinement.

Q. Were you aware of her having met Sir Frederick Johnstone? A. No; I had no suspicion about it; I had then no suspicion of her at all with anybody.

Q. Was any arrangement made as to where she should be confined? A. She had long said to me, "Whenever I am confined I hope you will allow me to be attended by Dr. Priestley, and arrange that the confinement shall take place in London;" arrangements were made in abundant time, in accordance with that wish; a house was taken in London, but it happened that she was prematurely confined, and consequently the arrangement was not carried out.

Q. Did you see her on the night of her confinement? A. I was not present at the time; I saw her on the afternoon of the day after the confinement.

Q. Did you see the child? A. Not at that time; I did not see it for three or four days after the birth.

Q. Did you see anything the matter with it? A. The eyes were bad, nearly closed up.

Q. Did your wife ask you any questions about it? A. She asked me whether I had the birth inserted in the papers; I said I had inserted it in the *Morning Post* and the *Times*, and she suggested that I should have it inserted in the other papers; she asked me whether I put the word "prematurely" in the notice, and I said I had done so; she afterwards spoke to me about the name of the child, and proposed that the second name should be the name of my mother.

Q. There had been nothing to lead you to suppose that there had been anything wrong in any way? A. Nothing, until a day or two after her confinement, when she said, "Charlie, I have deceived you—you are not the father of that child."

Q. Did you at the time give belief to that observation? A. No; I thought it an observation made in consequence of some illness arising out of her confinement; she repeated the same statement on subsequent occasions, although perhaps not quite in the same words.

Q. Was there anything to indicate that her mind was wandering at that time? A. I could see nothing.

Examination continued—I saw her on the evening of the 6th of March; she looked distressed; I asked her, as I did on several occasions, what caused her distress, but I did not receive any definite answer; I saw her again in her room on the 8th of March, when her nurse, Mrs. Hancock, was with her; she sent for me on that occasion, and when I came she cried; she began to speak and then burst into tears.

Q. Tell us what she said? A. She first said, "Charlie, you are not the father of that child; Lord Cole is the father of the child;" it was about a quarter of an hour before she spoke again; she then said, "Charlie, I have been very wicked; I have done very wrong;" I said, "With whom?" and she answered, "With Lord Cole, Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Prince of Wales, and others, often and in the open day." (Sensation in Court.)

Q. You have said that you did not credit what she said on the subject on former occasions; was there anything on this occasion to indicate that she was under any delusion? A. No; she spoke with the deepest distress, and I think with remorse.

Q. Did you make any reply? A. I made no reply.

Q. How was it you made no reply? Did you believe the statement? A. I cannot say that I entirely believed the statement at that time; I had suspicions.

The Prince of Wales' Letters.

The following letters from the Prince of Wales were put in, but not read. They are, however, printed, as follows:—.

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Jan. 13, 1867.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—I am quite shocked never to have answered your kind letter, written some time ago, and for the very pretty muffetees, which are very useful this cold weather. I had no idea where you had been staying since your marriage, but Francis Knollys told me that you are in Warwickshire. I suppose you will be up in London for the opening of Parliament, when I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you and of making the acquaintance of Sir Charles. I was in London for only two nights and returned here Saturday. The rails were so slippery that we thought we should never arrive here. There has been a heavy fall of snow here, and we are able to use our sledges, which is capital fun. Believe me yours ever sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

MONDAY.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Princess was safely delivered of a little girl this morning, and that both are doing very well. I hope you will come to the Oswald and St. James Hall this week. There would, I am sure, be no harm in our remaining till Saturday in town. I shall like to see you again. Ever yours, most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Oct. 12.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—Many thanks for your kind letter, which I received just before we left Dunrobin, and I have been so busy here that I have been unable to answer it before. I am glad to hear that you are flourishing at Walton, and hope your husband has had good sport with the partridges. We had a charming stay at Dunrobin—from the 12th of December to the 7th of this month. Our party consisted of the Sandwich, Grosvenors (only for a few days), Sumners, Bakers, F. Marshall, Alrud, Ronald Gower, Sir H. Pilly Oliver, who did not look so bad in a kilt as you heard; Lascelles, Falkiner, and Sam Buckley, who looked first rate in his kilt. I was also three or four days in the Keay Forest, with the Grosvenors. I shot four stags; my total was twenty-one. P. John thanks you very much for your photo., and I received two very good ones, accompanied by a charming epistle, from your sister. We are all delighted with Hamilton's marriage, and I think you are rather hard on the young lady, as, although not exactly pretty, she is very nice-looking, has charming manners, and is very popular with every one. From his letter, he seems to be very much in love—a rare occurrence nowadays. I will see what I can do in getting a presentation for the son of Mrs. Bradshaw for the royal Asylum of London, St. Ann's Society. Francis will tell you result. London is very empty, but I have plenty to do, so time does not go slowly, and I go down shooting to Windsor and Richmond occasionally. On the 26th I shall shoot with General Hall at Newmarket, the following week at Knowsley, and then at Windsor and Sandringham before we go abroad. This will probably be on the 18th or 19th of next month. You told me when I last saw you that you were probably going to Paris in November, but I suppose you have given it up. I saw by the papers that you were in London on Saturday. I wish you had let me know, as I would have made a point of calling. There are some good plays going on here, and we are going the rounds of them. My brother is here, but at the end of the month he starts for Plymouth on his long cruise of nearly two years. Now I shall say goodby, and hoping that probably we may have a chance of seeing you before we leave, I remain yours, sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

WHITE'S, Nov. 1.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—Many thanks for your letter, which I received this morning. I cannot tell you at this moment the exact height of the ponies in question, but I think they are just under fourteen hands; but as soon as I know for certain, I shall not fail to let you know. I would be only too happy if they suit you and have the pleasure of seeing them in your hands. It is quite an age since I have seen you, but I trust you had a pleasant trip abroad, and I suppose you have been in Scotland since. Lord Derby has kindly asked me to shoot with him at Buckenham on the 9th of next month, and I hope I may, perhaps, have the pleasure of seeing you there. Believe me, yours, ever sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Dec. 5.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—Many thanks for your letter, which I received this evening, and I am very glad to hear that you like the ponies; but I hope they will be well driven before you attempt to drive them, as I know they are fresh. They belonged originally to the Princess Mary, who drove them for some years, and when she married, not wanting them just then, I bought them from her. I am not surprised that you have had no hunting lately, as the frost has made the ground as hard as iron. We hope, however, to be able to hunt to-morrow, as a thaw has set in. We killed over a thousand head on Tuesday and killed forty woodcocks to-day. Dover has been in great force and as bumptious as ever. Blandford is also here, so you can imagine what a row goes on. On Monday next I go to Buckenham, and I am indeed very sorry that we shall not meet there. I am very sorry to hear that you have been seedy, but hope that you are now all right again. Ever yours, very sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SUNDAY.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—I cannot tell you how distressed I am to hear from your letter that you have got the measles, and that I shall in consequence not have the pleasure of seeing you. I have had the measles myself a long time ago, and I know what a tiresome complaint it is. I trust you will take great care of yourself, and have a good doctor with you. Above all I should not read at all, as it is very bad for the eyes, and I suppose you will be forced to lay up for a time. The weather is very favorable for your illness. And wishing you a very speedy recovery, believe me, yours most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Nov. 16.—My Dear Lady Mordaunt:—I must apologize for not having answered your last kind letter, but accept my best thanks for it now. Since the 15th I have been here at Sir William Knolly's house, as I am building a totally new one. I am here *"en garcon,"* and we have had very good shooting. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Suffield, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord De Gray, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Chaplin, General Hall, Captain (Sam) Bukley, Major Grey, and myself compose the party, and the great Francis arrived on Saturday, but he is by no means a distinguished shot. Sir Frederick Johnstone tells me he is going to stay with you to-morrow for the Warwick races, so he can give you the best account of us. This afternoon, after shooting, I return to London, and to-morrow night the Princess, our three eldest children, and myself, start for Paris, where we shall remain a week, and then, go straight to Copenhagen, where we spend Christmas, and the beginning of January we start on a longer trip. We shall go to Venice, and then by sea to Alexandria, and up the Nile as far as we can get; and later, to Constantinople, Athens, and home by Italy, and I don't expect we shall be back again before April. I fear, therefore, I shall not see you for a long time, but trust to find you, perhaps, in London on our return. If you should have time it will be very kind to write me sometimes. Letters to Marlborough House, to be forwarded, will always reach me. I hope you will remain strong and well, and, wishing you a very pleasant winter, I remain, yours most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

BERGNER.

Senator Lowry Talks to the "Deacon" in Plain Terms—He Pictures His "Horrid Deformity" in an Edifying Way, and Accuses Him of Desecrating the Temple of Liberty.

This morning we received from the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, State Senator from Erie county, a communication addressed to "Deacon" George Bergner, of Harrisburg, to which we give place below. In this letter the insatiable Bergner is handled without gloves, and in a fashion which will be a great deal more edifying to the public at large than to the indlvidual to whom it is addressed. Mr. Lowry, it will be seen, promises to let the "Deacon" hear from him again, and the next instalment will be awaited by the public with considerable interest. Mr. Lowry's letter reads as follows:—

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1870.

DEACON GEORGE BERGNER:—

As you are the editor of the only Republican paper at the capital of Pennsylvania, as you are the late publisher of the *Legislative Record*, as you are the contractor for the stationery and do the advertising of the State, as you are a banker on the funds of the Commonwealth, as you are a law-seller and the king of the "ring," as you are a distinguished ex-mule and horse contractor, as you are a former agent for bounty-jumpers, as you are a vote seller of members of the Legislature, as you are the agent for all Legislative jobs, as you are the Mackey elector, as you now are and long have been Postmaster at Harrisburg, I know you will pardon me if I have omitted any of the numerous titles you hold and have so well earned. Ever since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature you have advertised me faithfully and gratuitously in your own pure and incorruptible paper, the whole aim and purpose of which has been to read me out of the Republican party, and to render me odious to the people of this State, and especially to those of my own constituents whom you have kindly furnished with large editions of your paper without charge. As there is no other Republican paper at the seat of government but your own, I most respectfully ask THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Philadelphia to enable me to be faithful to you and just to myself, by publishing these tokens of my affection for you.

As I have but little time to spare from my official duties, I shall proceed to answer the accusations of the "Heathen Hessian" in a series of letters as brief as possible, and before I get through with you I will show up and expose to the people of this Commonwealth your recorded peculations from the books of the Auditor-General's office—peculations which are but trifling in comparison with those which are unrecorded.

My first offense against the peace and dignity of the Republican party is that last year, as well as this year, I refused to abide by the decision of a caucus to pass the Metropolitan Police bill, and also that last year, and this year, I refused to vote for Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer. In this letter I shall only briefly refer to the Metropolitan Police bill, that hideous legislative monstrosity, and the reasons which actuated me as a true and faithful Republican in opposing it. In the first place, as a true and honest Republican, no consideration that could be presented would ever induce me to aid in the passage of any bill that would not only bankrupt the city of Philadelphia, but that would destroy the very foundation upon which our republican institutions rest. This bill struck a fatal blow at the republican constitution of our State; was in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution; it invaded the sacred rights of the people to manage their domestic affairs in their own way, and it deprived the people of their inherent sovereignty, the right to govern themselves, and all this I was required to do for the benefit of a ring of bad men, of which you were the ring-master. Admit for one moment the doctrines contained in that bill, and you may say a long farewell to civil and religious liberty; you establish an empire upon the ruins of this glorious Republic, you desecrate the Temple of Liberty, and convert it into the palace of a despot. Out of your own mouth you are condemned. Look at the brutal attacks you have made upon me for that vote, and then look at your paper of the 11th ultimo, containing the immortal message of Governor Geary vetoing the bill, and read your short but pointed editorial. The irresistible reasoning, the unanswerable arguments, were too much for you, and you were compelled to justify my course by approving and endorsing the veto. As far as my information extends, every paper in this State has endorsed the veto, and thus sustained me, except three Republican papers, one in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburg, and one in Erie.

With a unanimity unparalleled the whole press of the nation approve of the veto, and commend it in the highest terms. This message has done more, and justly, to give Governor Geary a national reputation than any or all other public acts of his life. It must have had a tremendous power and force, or you never would have yielded to it in the truckling, sycophantic manner you did.

When this vile invasion of the people's rights first appeared I took my stand as a Republican, solitary and alone, against it, and continued to fight it unawed and undaunted, until Geary drove the pebble of truth deep into the forehead of this uncircumcised Philistine giant, who expired amid his weeping worshippers, among whom you were chief.

I stood, sir, unmoved, the storm of your detraction, until it spent its force and lulled into a quiet calm. The reservoir of your slander, "the foulest whelp of sin," has been exhausted, and the bright rays of the sun of truth are about to penetrate the dark recesses of your rascality, and expose you to the public gaze in all your native and naked deformity.

Before I am done with you, sir, your natural and acquired beauties shall be fully seen. I will make

"Your name, your human name, to every eye,
The climax of all scorn to hang on high,
Exalted o'er your less abhorred compeers,
And festering in the infamy of years."

My reasons and my motives in opposing the bill are before the country, and known and seen of all men. The reasons and motives by which you are actuated in advocating it are, generally, in your wallet, and covered by all the privacy and the darkness which the clasp that holds the same can secure.

The motive power, the mainspring of action in your soul, is avarice and cupidity; all other passions of your fallen nature, envy, jealousy, hatred, and revenge cluster in dwarf-like proportions around this great overshadowing central figure, presenting a group of horrid deformity. *Selah.*

You will hear from me again, my beloved Deacon, at my earliest convenience.

Faithfully yours, MORROW B. LOWRY.

IS IT WAR?

Extraordinary Mission of Porter to Hayti—Saget Notified that Aid Given to Cabral will be Considered by the United States a Declaration of War.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 18.—Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the United States North Atlantic fleet, arrived here on the 9th, on the flagship Severn, accompanied by the iron-clad Dictator. He at once sought and obtained an interview with the Provisional Government of Hayti. In a few blunt words, he gave its members to understand that he was instructed by the Government of the United States to say that negotiations were pending between the American and Dominican republics; that his government had good reason to suppose, since the fall of Salnave, that the actual authorities were not at all favorable to the policy of annexing or ceding any portion of this island to the United States; that it presumed the Provisional Government of Hayti would be disposed to aid Cabral by sending him arms, ammunition, and money to fight against Baez, and prevent the consummation of the negotiations the United States are now carrying on with the latter chieftain; that he had been sent there to say any aid given to Cabral would be considered as an act of hostility towards the United States, and would provoke hostilities in return; that the United States Government was determined to use all its power to prevent any aid being given to Cabral, and he had been sent to these waters with sufficient force to carry this determination into execution; and that he would carry out his instructions, whether this succor was carried to Cabral under the Haytien or any other flag.

This menace has given great offense to the Haytiens, especially as the United States has no tangible evidence that any aid whatever has been or will be sent under the Haytien flag to Cabral; whereas, it has evidence that a vessel bearing the English flag had left Kingston, Jamaica, with arms and ammunition for Cabral.

Rumor says the Haytien Consul at Kingston was interested in that vessel, but this was not proven. It is clear, however, that the British authorities at Jamaica have allowed a vessel to clear from their Custom House with arms for Cabral. It is therefore asked her, "Why this hit at John Bull over the shoulders of Hayti?"

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

"Why did not the American Admiral go down to Port Royal, Jamaica, and menace the namesake of his President, Governor Grant, and run down and capture the English vessel carrying succor to Cabral under the eyes of the British Admiral in these waters, on board the iron-clad Defence?" It is further asked by the Haytiens by what right has the American flag been raised in the Bay of Samana before the Senate of the United States has ratified the treaty of acquisition, and before the House of Representatives has appropriated the money out of the public treasure to consummate it? Who has given the Executive such a war-making power as that of taking upon itself the prerogative of capturing vessels bearing foreign flags carrying aid or succor to a revolutionary party in another foreign country, because such party is supposed to be inimical to executive schemes of national aggrandizement.

THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL READY.

After delivering his message to the Provisional Government, the Admiral went as far as Cape Haytien, leaving the iron-clad Dictator in this harbor. But news of his menace was not long in reaching the English Admiral at Jamaica, who immediately returned here. The American Admiral returned from Cape Haytien in a few days and took his departure from Port-au-Prince.

The English Admiral was presented to the Provisional Government of Hayti yesterday, and the courteous expressions of that naval commander contrasted strongly with the blunt menace which the American Admiral was charged to deliver in person to the same Government on his presentation in the preceding week.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	95⅞	Pacific Mail Steam	33
do. scrip	93⅞	Western Union Tele	34⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail	25⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	43⅛
Ph. and Rea. R	97⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d	63⅛
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	86⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pf. ex d	76⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R	98⅛	Adams Express	61⅜
Chi. and N. W. com	71⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co	21
Chi. and N. W. pref	87⅜	United States	51⅛
Chi. and R. I. R	120	Tennessee, 6s, new	45⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92⅛	Gold	116

Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—The Flour market is steady, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@5 for extras; $5·25@6 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for Pennsylvania do. do., the latter rate for choice Lancaster county; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 per bbl. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is limited to prime lots of winter, the stock of which is light, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·25. Rye sells at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 90@93c. Oats are firm, with sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@55c., the latter rate for light. No sales were reported in Barley. Barley Malt is dull; 500 bushels York State sold at $1, and 500 bushels Canada at $1·20.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is scarce and firm; sales of 50 barrels Pennsylvania, wood-bound, at $1, and 130 barrels Western, wood and iron-bound, at $1·01@1·02.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Cotton dull at 23c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@7·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1·24@1·26. Corn firm; white, 92@95c.; yellow, 93c. Oats, 54@56c. Rye better at 85@86c. Mess Pork quiet at $17·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15½@15¾c.; clear do. 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 12½@12¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard, quiet at 16½c. Whisky dull at $1·01.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Disaster at Sea.

Total Wreck of the Golden City.

The Marine Guard of the Oneida.

The Great Southern Carnival.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans and Mobile.

New York Municipal Elections.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of the Steamer Golden City.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The steamer Colorado brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Golden City, on the 23d of February, near Point St. Louisera. The passengers, crew, and baggage were all saved and brought back to this port by the Colorado. The Golden City is a total wreck, having broken in two just forward the smoke-stack and abaft the paddle-boxes. At the last accounts she was going to pieces very fast. She went ashore at 7 o'clock in the morning, in a dense fog. Fortunately the sea was very smooth, and continued so for several hours after the disaster.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oneida's Marine Guard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—No more particulars have been received at the Navy Departmen relative to the fate of the United States steamer Oneida up to 12 o'clock. The following is a list of the marine guard on board the Oneida, as given in the last muster-roll, dated November 30, 1869:—

Orderly Sergeant George W. Waters, August 9, 1866; Corporal Francis H. Burns, April 16, 1866; Corporal James Stanley, May 18, 1866; Private James Boyle, October 24, 1866; Frank J. Connally, September 12, 1866; George Chalmers, September 14, 1866; Ernest Dechert, November 6, 1866; William Dauphin, July 10, 1866; John Kelly, August 23, 1866; Washington Basiley, July 20, 1866; George A. Stone, December 5, 1866; William Trioli, December 31, 1866.

Governor Bullock to-day submitted his remarks to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on the subject of the reconstruction of Georgia, in reply to the representations of Messrs. Caldwell and Bryant, of that State.

Smithsonian Appointment.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Mr. Clarence B. Young, one of the editors of the *Industrial American*, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Smithsonian Institute, vice W. J. Rees, Esq., resigned, and entered upon his duties to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Carnival.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Yesterday afternoon was generally devoted to the Mardi Gras festivities. The Mystic Krewe of Comus turned out in procession. The subjects represented was the history of Louisiana from 1839 to 1815 in six tableaux. The Krewe ended the festivities of the day by tableaux at the ball at the Varieties Theatre.

Mardi Gras at Mobile.

MOBILE, March 2.—Yesterday evening was generally given up to pleasure, parades, etc. At night the different societies turned out. The carnival was the grandest ever before witnessed on such an occasion. There were numerous balls and tableaux. The weather was favorable, and everything passed off quietly.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Collyer-Edwards Prize-Fight—Edwards the Victor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MYSTIC, Conn., March 2.—The prize-fight between Edwards and Collyer took place in Mystic Island this morning. Forty-one rounds were fought. Collyer was badly beaten. A crowd of roughs was on hand, and there was some disorder. The fight lasted forty-eight minutes.

Death of ex-Mayor Sargeant of Lowell.

LOWELL, March 2.—Benjamin C. Sargeant died last night, after a painful illness. He was Mayor of Lowell in 1860 and in 1861. His age was about fifty.

FROM THE WEST.

Resignation of Judge Harrison.

WHEELING, March 2.—Judge A. Harrison escaped the threatened trial for maladministration of his office by resigning to the Governor this morning a few minutes before the Legislature was prepared to arraign him.

FROM EUROPE.

The Supposed Fragment of the City of Boston Found.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 2.—The story of a steamer's funnel having been seen standing up in the water in Cardigan Bay, off the coast of Wales, is generally discredited here. The hope of the safety of the steamer City of Boston is by no means abandoned, and the underwriters are so confident that they have again reduced the premium, which had been advanced 50 per cent.

The Burlingame Obsequies.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—A great crowd of people were present at the Burlingame obsequies, including nearly all the Americans in the city; the entire diplomatic corps, except Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Reuss, Ambassador of the North German Confederation, who were ill. The Czar's aids and other high functionaries were all present. The remains of Mr. Burlingame have been embalmed, preparatory to their removal to the United States. Yesterday the Emperor paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Burlingame.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 2—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 86. Erie Railroad, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, March 2.—Linseed cakes firm. Tallow, 46s. Refined Petroleum quiet and steady. Linseed Oil, £31 18s.

BREMEN, March 2.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday, and at Hamburg was also firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 2—1·20 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties of 1867, 88¾; Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 29¾.

PARIS, March 2.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 27c.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Petroleum opened flat at 69f. 59c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—Among the bills favorably reported from committees were the following:—

House bill legalizing official copies of British records.

Senate joint resolutions providing for amendments general to the Constitution.

Senate bill giving effect to the will of Mrs. Eliza Burd.

Senate supplement to the Lincoln Institute.

House bill incorporating the Lincoln Market Company.

House bill incorporating the Delaware Stone and Sand Company.

Senate bill relative to the tracks of the West Philadelphia Railroad.

House supplement to the Continental Trust and Deposit Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Board of Officers of "Ours," of Philadelphia.

House.

The Speaker presented resolutions of Philadelphia Councils asking that the powers of the Receiver of Taxes be vested in Councils.

The Appropriation bill was then considered.

A section to give all the officers of the House $20 extra was struck out, and a debate about three hours in length took place as to the propriety of reinstating it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Municipal Election.

TROY, N. Y., March 2.—At the charter election yesterday, Mr. Gilbert, Republican, was elected Mayor by 25 majority. The Republican gain since last year is about 1000. The Common Council stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats, a Republican gain of two.

Hudson Town Elections.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 2.—The town elections in Columbia county took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of 11 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 2 Independents as Supervisors. Last year the board contained 13 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 116¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 113¼; do. do., new, 111¾; do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Company, 59½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¾. Western Union Telegraph, 34¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton easier; sales of 600 bales middling upland at 23½. Flour—State and Western rather more steady; superfine Western, $4·75@4·85; Southern quiet. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn firm; new mixed Western, 92@96c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $26. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 14½@14¾. Whisky firmer at $1·01.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident in Boston.

BOSTON, March 2.—Mrs. Charles Bryant, an estimable lady, residing on Shawmut avenue, was killed last evening by falling down stairs.

The jury in the case of Dr. George E. Evans, tried for procuring an abortion upon Mrs. Martha Hill, of Wakefield, returned a verdict of not guilty and the defendant was discharged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

It is generally understood in financial quarters that a clique is formed in New York and having its ramifications here and in other cities of the Union, and even, it is said, in Europe, with a view to a grand assault at a given time both on the gold and bond markets. The recent violent depression in gold during the last week is believed by many to be only preparatory to a "bull" movement ultimately. This may or may not be a correct view of the question, but in view of its probability it would be well for those having an itching for speculation to keep aloof. The men who control these movements are shrewd and desperate characters who are willing to risk all for a sudden fortune, and those who are not willing to throw away honor and credit when the odds are ten to one against them had better keep their money in their pockets.

In the loan market there was an utter lack of animation. The supply is large, the demand limited, and rates easy beyond all precedent.

Gold opened feverish and strong this morning and so continued up to noon. Opening sales at 116⅝; highest figure, 116½, and the lowest, 115⅞; closing at 116.

Government bonds are quite active, and prices show an advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. all through the list.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was light, but prices were steady. City sixes are firm at 100 for the old and 100¼ for the new bonds. Lehigh gold loan sold at 91¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, selling at 48¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather stronger; sales at 57½@¼, an advance of ¼. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 115½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¼. 76 was bid for Norristown, 51½ for Minehill, and 45¾ for Northern Central.

In Coal, Canal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks there was not a single sale to report, but prices, as far as they can be ascertained, are quite firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Leh V R n bds	57⅛	24 sh Penna R	57⅛
Cp	94¾	12 do	57¾
$300 City 6s. New	101¾	2 do	57¾
$500 Leh gold L...c	91¾	2 sh Leh V R	54¼
100 sh Reading	48¾	30 do	54⅜
2 sh Cam & A R	115½	10 sh Leh N St	32

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 113@113¾; do., 1865 113¼@113⅝; do., July, 1865, 111¾@112⅛; do. do., 1867, 112¾@112¾; do., 1868, 112⅛@112¾; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111½. Gold, 115⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116⅝; do., 1862, 114@114¼; do. 1864, 112¾@113⅛; do. 1865, 113⅜@113¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@112; do. 1867, do. 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, do., 112@112¾; 10-40s, 108⅜@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116@116¾; Silver, 113@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $715@730.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning' Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	116⅜	10·33 A. M	116
10·01 "	116¼	10·37 "	115⅞
10·02 "	116⅜	10·40 "	115¾
10·04 "	116	10·59 "	115⅞
10·05 "	115⅞	11·26 "	116
10·07 "	116	12·09 M	116⅛
10·09 "	116⅛		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....35 | 2 P. M.....38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Maria Angela, Porjano, Cork for orders, B. Crawley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Ellen M. Baxter, Waterman, from New London.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Charlie, Potter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Bark D. McPherson, Mason, hence, at Venice 15th inst.

Bark Elena, Stewart, hence, at Bilboa 15th ult.

Bark Pawnee, Anker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dublin 18th ult.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Mitchell, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The Case of Judge Bradley.

A Powder Mill Burned.

The Strike of the Lehigh Miners

The Proceedings of Congress To-day

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Commissioner Delano had a long interview with the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the Internal Revenue bill. The Commissioner came before the committee upon invitation, to assist in adjusting and arranging the revenue law. Very little progress is being made by the committee, and there is no prospect of the bill being reported before April.

Newspaper Postage.

The House Postal Committee decided to-day not to take action on the subject of newspaper postage until the Senate has disposed of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Bradley's Confirmation.

When the Senate goes into Executive session to-day it is expected there will be a lively fight over the case of Bradley. His friends are sanguine of his confirmation, but if he is confirmed at all it will be by a small majority. Advocacy of his case by Democratic Senators has injured him considerably.

The Georgia Question.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, through Mr. Edmunds, made a report to-day in the case of Georgia. They hold that many irregularities have taken place in the reorganization of the Legislature under the Reconstruction act of last December, but that it is not advisable for Congress to take any further steps on that subject. Incidentally they declare against the right of the State officials to hold office for any longer time than they were originally elected. The Senatorial question is not touched in the report

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether any measures had been taken by this Government to assist in suppressing the tra

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

ditorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE —GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political campaign this year in New Hampshire (which on the 8th of March terminates in the annual State election) is becoming remarkably interesting. Though the voters of that State are nearly equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats, the former, in every deliberate trial of strength, have carried everything before them. In the spring of 1868 the Democrats moved heaven and earth and the waters under the earth in the New Hampshire contest in order to secure the first gun of the Presidential campaign against General Grant; but they signally failed, and their failure was generally accepted as foreshadowing the election of Grant in November. So now both parties regard the result of the opening election in New Hampshire, though purely local, as something that will probably foreshadow the general drift of this year's elections, which are to determine—in the House of Representatives, at least—the dominant party in the next Congress.

In a square fight between the Republicans and Democrats in New Hampshire there would be little interest, because the result would be accepted on all sides as a foregone conclusion. But with the introduction of the disturbing forces of the temperance party and the labor reform party, each with a State ticket of its own, the success of the Republicans is considered doubtful. The temperance party in the granite hills is a very feeble one-horse concern; but the labor reform party, though a new thing, is, they say, a dangerous organization, and claims already the balance of power. Both these side parties, the Republicans contend, are mere bushwhackers employed by the Democrats to break the Republican line; and the Democrats themselves accept these temperance and labor reformers as desirable allies who may turn the tide of the battle. A Copperhead organ says:—"It is evident that the recruits for these new factions must come from the Republican ranks," because "Democrats are well enough satisfied with their own party, and do not require to look for morality and sympathy for labor outside of it."

Hence there is some alarm in the Republican camp, because if this labor reform party shall succeed in gaining the balance of power in this New Hampshire election it will probably be felt as a balance of power in the elections of this year in all the Northern States. This is, perhaps, the reason why General Grant (who is particularly proud of New Hampshire) has so promptly up there thrown the weight of his administration into the Republican scale. It is a curious fact that Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, whose recent speech in Congress on the extravagance of Grant's administration so delighted the Democracy, should be the very man accepted by the President to set him right before the people of the Granite State. But so it is, and with the initial campaign speech of Mr. Dawes at Nashua three important facts are proclaimed or made apparent. First, that General Grant is the head of the Republican party; second, that in this position he is a candidate for a second term; and third, that in this New Hampshire campaign Mr. Dawes speaks by direct authority of the President, in behalf of his administration, as the official embodiment of his party.

Mr. Dawes in his speech at Nashua (Saturday evening last) said:—"I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself with this message to the people of New Hampshire, when I told him that I was coming here. He told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection and the economical expenditure of money during the present year is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures; but that whenever and wherever the closest public scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done." Of course these authoritative declarations brought down the house in repeated outbursts of enthusiasm, as likewise did the announcements that "General Grant is the head of the Republican party," and, "thank God, he can criticise it;" that "a party that can probe and uncover its sores (those cadetships) can grow strong and healthy by self-probing." Nor was the cheerful spirit of the meeting abated with the question, "Did you ever find the Democratic party in pursuit of any corruption within its own ranks except to fatten on it?" And Mr. Dawes made a hit each time in his remarks that "the Democratic party is the same that it was twenty years ago," that "it seems to take no note of passing events," that "it is still haunted by the negro," and that it has no new claim upon the confidence of the people. He forgot, however, to say that this party, up or down, hit or miss, is always ready for battle.

To sum up:—General Grant, as the head and front of the Republican party, has put the claims of his administration before the people of New Hampshire. Upon this issue, in a fair contest with the Democracy, the result would not be doubtful; but this new organization called the Labor Reform party (to say nothing of the Temperance party) may prove a very important side issue diversion. If so in New Hampshire, we may look for similar results in other States, and any extensive derangement of Republican calculations from such causes in this year's elections will be apt to upset all the calculations of party leaders and managers, as they now stand, for the Presidential succession. Such, incidentally, is the importance of the present political contest in New Hampshire.

THE DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS—WILL THEY CONQUER?

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is the misfortune of the Republican party, at this critical stage of its career, that it has at the head of the administration a man without a Republican record to inspire confidence in the honest masses of the party, and utterly destitute of that political experience and those statesmanlike qualities which would command the respect of its ambitious leaders. Hence, in the severe trials through which the party must soon pass, neither its chieftains nor its rank and file will pay the slightest regard to the opinions or the aspirations of General Grant, and the inevitable result must be that, while he will not have sufficient power to keep the party together, he will exhibit just enough to rend it asunder.

But it does not necessarily follow that those who leave the Republican ranks will join the Democratic party. Distinguished Republicans have from time to time within the last six years gone over to the Democrats—such men as Senators Cowan, Norton, Doolittle, and Dixon—but they took scarcely a bodyguard with them; and why? Evidently because they left the Republicans rather from personal motives than to promote cardinal principles; because they deserted their colors before the great campaign in which they had enlisted was finished; and because the Democratic party did not hold out very strong inducements for active Republicans to join it. Some of its most worthy and high-minded leaders were timid, and dared not utter their patriotic thoughts; some of its most conspicuous champions had no words of denunciation for armed traitors, but bristled all over with sharp criticisms of the means used to crush the Rebellion; and too many of its most influential managers were notorious corruptionists, who, in league with rotten Republicans, were growing rich by prostituting Democratic victories to the promotion of schemes of plunder; while some of its weightiest advisers were mere fossils of the old Federal epoch, as much out of place in a progressive party as would be the Cardiff giant in the Wall Street Stock Exchange.

The Republican party may go to pieces, and is certain, now that its mission is completed, to lose a large body of its ablest and best members, especially its aspiring young men, upon whose limbs party shackles hang loosely, and its *doctrinaires*, who are genuine Democrats of the advanced school. But if the Democratic party hopes to attract such Republicans to its ranks, it must institute a thorough reform in the measures it is to promote, and the men who are to manage its affairs.

The conflicts of the past fifteen years have made this class of Republicans not only courageous, but eminently practical. They know when to begin, and they know where to stop. Satisfied that the cause in which they enlisted in 1855 has triumphed, they will not re-enlist for the purpose of fighting the ground over again with blank cartridges; and they certainly will not join the Democratic party for the sake of wailing over the battles it has lost. Accustomed to do their own thinking, to utter their convictions freely, and to carry them to logical conclusions without fear, they do not cower before sonorous names, though chiselled on monumental brass, nor do they believe that the march of constitutional improvement must stop at the graves of the departed authors of the *Federalist*.

Very likely the present leaders of the Democracy in New York and the two or three adjoining States may not covet an alliance with the disintegrating elements of the Republican party. True; they might infuse into it some fresh blood, give it several new ideas, and teach it how to gain national victories—a novelty which the Democracy have not enjoyed since Buchanan, with the aid of Fillmore, succeeded in beating Fremont by a minority of the people. But very possibly some of the fossilized Democratic chiefs in the States we have named think that Republicans have been trained in a bad school, the school of rapid progress, radical reform, great civil convulsions, and severe strains upon the Constitution. Their reactionary leaders have been wont to regard Lincoln as a usurper, who crushed the Rebellion by violating the Constitution; and Seward as a tyrant, who haled men to prison at the stroke of his little bell; and Stanton as the embodiment of all that is crafty in politics and cruel in administration, who, as War Minister, wielded vast armies to oppress the ruling classes of the South, caught, in a moment of hallucination, with treasonable arms in their hands. These discomfited theorists may think, too, that men who have acted prominent parts in an organization crowned with many victories, may not take kindly to inferior *roles* in a party prostrated by a long series of defeats.

Well, for the argument's sake, let us admit all this; and then it perhaps may logically follow that Republicans, trained in such a bold, vigorous, progressive school, and who have borne conspicuous parts in the colossal events of the past fifteen years, solving some of the most difficult problems which have agitated the political world since the era of Cromwell, and waging one of the greatest wars and winning one of the grandest triumphs in history—we say it may well be that such men, though they may leave the Republican party, will not be attracted to the Democracy. Certainly they will not if it is bent upon fighting the reconstruction controversies over again, allows its policy in Congress to be dictated by garrulous fools like Davis and Saulsbury, and in the foremost city and State of the Union prefers to be ruled by a knot of shysters and strikers, who are distinguished for nothing except skill in stuffing ballot-boxes with fraudulent votes, and filling their pockets by plundering the people.

If the Democrats embrace this auspicious hour to reform their party and bring in allies who will more than make up for the expurgation of reactionary and venal members, they will save the country from a repetition of the political distractions that marked the Monroe epoch, when four candidates ran for the Presidency. Let the reform Democrats persevere, and they will surely rescue the name of Democracy from being the synonyme of defeat, or, whenever victorious in its stronghold, from being a mere cover for fraud and corruption. At the same time they will save the country from being distracted by the wrangles of three or four, or it may be half a dozen, sectional parties or personal factions.

THE HISTORY OF BLACK FRIDAY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The story of the combination which attempted to force gold to 100 premium last September cannot be told in a brief space. The Congressional committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances took evidence enough to fill more than one entire copy of this journal. We have endeavored to lay all the substantive facts before our readers without an unreasonable demand upon their time and patience; and the report of the committee itself will complete the history of a transaction destined to be long remembered in commercial annals.

What is the general conclusion to be drawn from the narrative we are enabled to present to-day? That, happily, may be stated within a very small compass. In the first place, it is quite clear that there never was the smallest excuse for the shameful slanders circulated by an unprincipled clique upon President Grant. It is impossible to forget what was said just after the panic. In certain quarters the President was openly accused of having taken an active part in the gold speculations. A letter was forged in the name of his wife, and published as proof of the President's complicity in the plot. We denounced it as a forgery at the time, but the professional concoctors of scandals are not afraid of the *truth*—they instantly flew to their "dirty work again." The President's real offense—the cause which prompted these attacks—was twofold: he had always tried to do his duty to his country faithfully, and he had refused offices to certain persons whom he deemed unworthy to hold them. Therefore his character was maligned, and even his wife was not permitted to go unscathed. What home, indeed, what man's character, what woman's, is safe in these days? The license of journalism is not always bounded by considerations of justice or propriety; it spares nobody, young or old, and is even made the foundation of a sort of terrorism, which honest men ought either to resist or treat with contempt. The President adopted the latter course. He let the calumniators go on unreproved so far as he was concerned. The investigation just concluded was made solely on public grounds—not in defense of the President. Incidentally, however, it does exonerate him, and let us add, since the subject has been so much discussed, it was proved that Mrs. Grant never wrote any such letter as that which was attributed to her. It must be painful to her assailants to see the prey they had marked down rescued from their clutches. But they will soon find another victim, and it costs them nothing to produce a fresh series of fabrications.

Who, then, were the real authors of a panic which sent gold to a higher point than it is ever likely to reach again? Where the suggestion first came from is still open to question. This we know—General Butterfield speculated in gold; so did Mr. Corbin. Both tried to get information which would be useful to them in their operations. As for Mr. Corbin, he appears to be too much broken down to tell us very much about the affair. He is weak, old, nervous, and unhappy—such, at least, is his own account of himself. He does not seem to have been the sort of man at any time to have had much influence on the President, who is cast in a totally different mould. Side by side with Mr. Corbin two other figures take up a prominent position in the foreground. We should be glad to avoid mentioning their names, especially as one of them, at least, is of a peculiarly diffident disposition. We are compelled, however, to record that the famous Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and Mr. Jay Gould had a good deal to do with the events of the 24th of September.

Mr. Fisk's genial version of the affair we published on a former occasion. He is a comic historian, and seems even to have found time to cultivate the Muses at some period or other of his life. Mr. Gould, on the other hand, seems to be of a reflective turn, and is, apparently, a man who takes his very pleasures sadly. We get a vivid insight into the characters of both men in an account given by Mr. Corbin of the events which happened immediately after the panic. Some of our readers will remember that on Friday night the great question was, "Where is Fisk?" People hunted for him high and low, and some vowed that their intentions towards him were not of the most friendly description. The supplementary Stock Exchange in Fifth avenue was crowded with excited persons who longed to see Mr. Fisk in the flesh. But he was in one of his modest fits at that moment. Perhaps he had gone, to use his own poetical metaphor, "where the woodbine twineth.'' He had been seen to leave "the street" in congenial society. After that he vanished into space. Mr. Corbin now lifts the veil from the mystery. It seems that on that memorable evening three was a stormy meeting. Fisk cried out for vengeance on Butterfield, and then threatened poor nervous Mr. Corbin until the latter actually promised to go to Washington and see what he could do with the President. The unfortunate dupe came back as he went—a dupe *with* dupes; for there can be little doubt that Fisk really believed that Corbin possessed strong power with the Government. In this instance his sagacity was at fault, and he will be ashamed of that exposure. Some other points in his character he can bear to hear criticized; but for any one to say that he is not "smart," is to wound him in his tenderest feelings. Yet what are we to think of a man whom even Mr. Corbin was able to impose upon?

Mr. Gould is not gifted with the fortitude of his associate. Some one asked after him on the night of the panic. "He sunk right down," said Fisk; "there is nothing left of him but a heap of clothes and a pair of eyes." The crisis was, in truth, rather alarming, and Mr. Fisk himself might have been pardoned if he had broken down under it. But there he stood, dancing and fiddling amid the ruins. Mr. Gould told the committee that he was astounded when gold went up rapidly. He also said:—"I have never kept a book in my life." We need not commend this practice to the notice of commercial firms in general. Mr. Gould did, however, see the President once or twice, and tried to get information from him which would pay better than keeping books. Mr. Corbin seems to have helped him in this design—like the lady's maid in the novels who admits the aspiring lover by the back door. Mr. Gould's memory, like Mr. Corbin's, is none of the best, and consequently he tells us very little, and takes up a great deal of space to tell that little in.

The whole story comes to this: Mr. Boutwell undoubtedly acted, as he believed, in the interests of the public. Messrs. Fisk and Gould thought they were going to make a fortune by sending up the price of gold, and they believed that Mr. Corbin would further their schemes. They also tried to get General Butterfield on their side, and it must be owned that he does not come out of the affair with perfectly clean hands. Fisk and his associates did not find the plot work well, but Mr. Gould modestly declined to say how much they made out of it on the whole. Finally, the President, and one or two others who were scandalously traduced at the time, are shown to have acted throughout with the highest integrity. The report of the committee will probably bring that fact out very clearly. The investigation will thus prevent a wicked slander from passing into history, and we may be glad on that account it was ordered. Mr. Fisk and all his dear friends we must leave to the judgment of the public.

RESULTS THUS FAR.

From the N. Y. World.

Last fall, under the lead of Samuel J. Tilden, the cheese-press and hay-mow Democracy in our State Convention routed the Tammany ring, rejected their candidates for State officers, nominated candidates of their own whose capacity and integrity were conspicuous and unimpeachable, and by the people they were put in office.

That is result No. 1. In the ring's first attempt to stretch its domination from the party in the city to the party in the State it was defeated.

In the same election the Democracy sent a majority of Senators and a majority of Assemblymen to the Legislature, pledged to restore to New York her right of self-government. This was contrary to the wishes as well as the expectations of the ring, which founded its best hopes of a continuance of ring and radical power and plunder in the city upon a divided Legislature, which should make it impossible for the Democracy to fulfil their pledge.

That was result No. 2. A Legislature, Democratic in both branches, pledged to restore self-government in New York city.

This victory was the death-knell to the ring and radical combination which has kept New York city under the control of the worst men in the Democratic party, and the State under the control of the worst men in the Republican party. The ring plotted to be the sole heirs of the moribund ring and radical dynasty. They prepared a city charter and an election law. Frear's charter purported, indeed, to transfer all municipal powers to the hands of the people of this city. But Hitchman's election law, giving to the supervisors the appointment of half the inspectors and canvassers, was a contrivance to make sure of the ring's succession, before ever the people could grasp and reassign their recovered rights and powers; while Frear's charter was so cunningly framed as to assure the continuance of the ring in that usurpation. The plot was well contrived. It bears every ear-mark of the master-brain of the ring. The *World* then declared war upon the ring, exposed this plot and defeated it.

That is result No. 3. Frear's charter is dead. Hitchman's election law is dead. No human being will attempt to revive them. The ring will not succeed to the assets and the powers of the ring and radical combination. The Democrats of the Legislature, in transferring to New York city her right and title to self-government, will not lodge the title-deeds in the hands of the ring, though it still remains to devise and perfect the legislation by which the city shall deliver to new officers all these its new powers.

The ring's control of the administration of justice is one of the greatest of its wrongs inflicted upon the people. Despite the most strenuous efforts of the ring, the New York anti-ring Senators have carried through the Legislature an act reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions.

That is result No. 4. The ring no longer perverts the administration of criminal justice to its sordid and selfish purposes.

This week we look to see passed the bill presented last week by Senator Norton, regarding the city and county governments, which deprives the ring and all future rings of power to duplicate offices and officers, salaries and expenditures, jobs, appropriations, and swindles of high and low degree.

This week, also, we hope to see perfected and passed the bill committing to the people the election of the inspectors and canvassers of election. That will be a fatal blow to the ring, and we believe there is no doubt that it will be administered.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The recklessness with which American railroads are managed has been again proven at a frightful cost of human life. The disaster near Oxford, Mississippi, seems to have been due in an unusual degree to that criminal absence of ordinary precaution which has sent so many travellers to untimely graves. This train, being behind time, dashed at a high rate of speed upon "Buckner's Trestle," a structure spanning a ravine 40 feet in depth. The calamity, we are told, was caused by the "unsound condition of the trestle timbers, which permitted the rail to slip out of place and thus switch off the cars," which crushed through the frail framework into the abyss below. Twenty-one human beings killed outright, and scores of others mangled and maimed, were the result of the atrocious carelessness that permitted a heavy train to rush at full speed upon a trestle that must have been known to be rotten and unsafe.

We have had a surfeit of these horrors, and it is time Congress made them impossible by a strict supervision of railroad construction and management. Trestles are the makeshifts of an economy that leads to murder, and the companies should be made to replace them with iron bridges or stone arches. Tracks are left open to the intrusion of vagrant animals; trains rush at hazardous speed along the edge of a precipice where there is not even so much as a peoble to save passengers from a horrible death should the cars be thrown from the rail on account of the flimsy character of the road-bed. The law should require these dangerous places to be protected by substantial walls, and compel tracks to be properly ballasted. A faulty rail or a decayed cross-tie is liable at any moment to lead to death. The supervision of authority must go further than the construction of roads to be entirely effective. The foolhardiness of our railroad management is notorious, and was never more signally shown than in this Oxford disaster. Had the engineer decreased his speed, it is probable the train would have passed over the trestle safely. Experience shows that railroad companies cannot make or enforce rules necessary to our safety, and demands that the law lay down some obvious general rules to make travel by rail less deadly.

Safety in railroad transit is not that unattainable thing the American people have been led to believe, but can be secured by a sufficient use of money and sense. Congress has greatly decreased the perils of travel on water by the rigid steamboat law, and is equally competent to do the country the same service in regard to transit by land. The statutory provisions in some of the States have greatly diminished the risks of travelling, but it is in the power of Congress to make a general law, so that we may not pass out of one State to be mangled in another. Let this be done and we shall have to record very few of those occurrences which, by a singular misapprehension of the meaning of words, are called "railroad accidents."

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Brown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Resi. Valletto, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Medor Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p$

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p$ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 6t Treasurer.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 16t M&rp Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any nitrate poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26$

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
M FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 23

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus, Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc.
USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 855 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.—Two (2) FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board (except Breakfast), within fifteen minutes walk of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Address, giving Reference, 2 26 "H. E. J.," this office.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25]m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4$

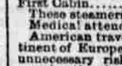
M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 26

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ¾ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26



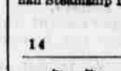
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 16

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27th No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.
1 17†

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
14 L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
Agents at Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 3, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 25 Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1$

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Ste

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Samuel Johnson, of Camden, fell dead at Seventh and Arch streets last night.

—The receipts of internal revenue by Collector Barnes, of the First district, on Monday, amounted to $163,000, which is unusually large.

—Maurice Nevins, twenty-two years old, residing in Ninth street, above Columbia avenue, had a collar-bone broken, yesterday, by a bank of earth falling on him.

—Frank Lecklikener, eleven years old, residing at No. 228 Monroe street, had one of his hands severely lacerated, yesterday, by having it caught in a hook. Both sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Receipts of City and State taxes yesterday, $219,536·78; before reported, $1,267,677·43—total in seven days, $1,487,208·21. In excess of first seven days last year, $444,202·38.

—The second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, corner of Frankford road and Aramingo street, transpired last evening. The exercises were of an interesting nature.

—At a meeting of the Young America Cricket Club held last evening, the following officers were elected:—President, E. M. Davis; Vice-President, George M. Newhall; Secretary, Dr. T. L. Leavitt; Treasurer, B. Butler.

—U. S. Commissioner Phillips, yesterday, partially heard a case in admiralty, in which James Godfrey, a seaman, brings suit against the captain of the schooner Margaretta Godfrey for wages to the amount of $90. The captain of the boat is a brother to the dissatisfied seaman. A further hearing in the matter is to take place.

—Yesterday the United States Marshal seized and levied on the distillery of Thomas Brophy, at Twenty-third and Master streets, for a violation of the revenue laws. The distillery is well supplied with machinery, mash tubs, worms and stills. There are sixteen barrels of whisky on the place. This the Marshal has possession of.

—Yesterday morning the remains of James McDonald, for many years connected with Hooley's Minstrel Troupe, of Brooklyn, were interred at Cathedral Cemetery. The body arrived on Monday night, in charge of an escort of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The funeral took place from the residence of Mr. James McGinnes, No. 132 North Seventeenth street, and High Mass was celebrated over the remains at the Cathedral.

—The Philadelphia City Guard Regiment, Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland, assembled at their armory on North Broad street, last evening, in their new uniform, for inspection and drill. The regiment presented a fine appearance, and the various evolutions were executed with precision and despatch. General Thomas and Brigadier Inspector Brooks were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the proficiency of the men.

—George Hawkins, twenty-five years old, residing near Barclay and Sixth streets, while at Seventh and Spruce streets, last evening, was met by two men, one of whom asked him a question, and immediately after, as alleged, without any provocation, struck him with a weapon supposed to be a blackjack, knocking him down. The blow took effect in one of the eyes, entirely destroying it. The offender made his escape. Hawkins was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Yesterday being St. David's Day, the members of the Welch Society held their annual meeting at 12 o'clock M., at the Wetherill House, H. G. Jones, Esq., President, in the chair. After the usual preliminary business the following gentlemen were chosen officers for 1870:—President, Horatio Gates Jones; Vice-President, Lloyd Piersoll Smith; Secretary, James W. Powell; Treasurer, Thos. Griffiths; Register, John D. Jones; Counsellors, Henry Wharton and Jos. T. Thomas; Physicians, Caspar Wistar, M. D., and Horace Y. Evans, M. D.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¾.

—St. Domingo has given a large majority in favor of annexation to the United States.

—Unprecedentedly rich silver mines have been discovered in Grayson county, Ky.

—The officers of the Monarch visited Baltimore yesterday, and met with a grand reception.

—It is believed that the confirmation of Judge Bradley to the Supreme Court will be made today.

—A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court in the Farragut bounty and prize money cases.

—Napoleon Arenjo, the Cuban General who originated the revolution in the Central Department, has surrendered.

—The Ohio Supreme Court granted a writ of error in the Bible case yesterday, but the argument will not be heard before December 2.

—The nomination of Judge William Strong to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was yesterday confirmed by the Senate without a division.

—The investigation into the sale of cadetships is still going on. It is to be confined to the conduct of members of the present Congress and officers of the Government.

—Riehl has been elected President of the Provisional Government of the Red River Territory. A force of English Canadians and Indians is moving upon Fort Garry.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Bishop of Osma is in custody in Madrid.

—Mr. Burlingame's remains will be forwarded to this country by way of Berlin.

—Trouble is brewing in the Cortes over a visit paid by the Spanish Bishops in Rome to Prince Alfonso.

—For the first time since 1850 masks are being worn in the streets of Rome during the Carnival.

—Bismark yesterday spoke in opposition to the abolition of the death penalty, but the Reichstag nevertheless voted for its abolition.

THE ONEIDA.

Full Particulars of the Sad Disaster—Inhumanity of the Bombay's Officers—Names of the Fifty-six Survivors—Last Words of Captain Williams.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBEE DISASTER, BROUGHT BY AN ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The ship Benefactress arrived to-day from Yokohama with full details of the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, which left Yokohama on January 23, homeward bound. The steamer left her anchorage about 5 P. M., and the accident occurred at 7 o'clock the same evening.

The United States Minister visited her in the forenoon, and received the usual salute, and the guns were reloaded, with the expectation of replying to a salute from a Russian gunboat to Mr. Delong. The salute, however, was not given, and the guns remained loaded. As the Oneida steamed out of the harbor, the crews of the various vessels and men at work in the port gave cheers, and wished her a happy voyage.

On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and the steam blown off. While the officers were at dinner, at about 7 P. M., the lookout man shouted, "Steamer lights ahead!" and a midshipman gave the order to "Port helm."

THE COLLISION.

Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer, and this leads to the belief that she had not observed the Oneida, although her lights were burning brightly.

The steamer, which proved to be the Bombay, of the Peninsular and Oriental line, came right on and struck the Oneida on the starboard, abaft the gangway, about half-way between the main and mizzen rigging. A hole was cut, through which the whole interior of the ship was visible. The binnacle wheel and rudder were carried away, and two men standing at the wheel were instantly killed.

NO HELP OFFERED BY THE BOMBAY.

The Bombay did not stop after crushing through the Oneida, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back.

THE LIFE-BOAT MANNED.

Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one life-boat was available, the others having been crushed. The life-boat was manned by Dr. Suddards, the boatswain, and fifteen of the crew.

SINKING OF THE VESSEL.

Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged, the Oneida sunk, within ten minutes after she was struck. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship, the officers gathered around Captain Williams, and he was heard to say, "If the ship went down he would go with her."

SAFETY OF THE LIFE-BOAT'S CREW.

The life-boat was obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped. After pulling about for awhile the crew of the life-boat, seeing none of the crew floating, not one of the one hundred and sixty who went down, unwillingly put their boat head's landward, about five miles distant. On landing, the natives treated them kindly, and obtained the assistance of a guide, and they started to walk to Yokohama, which they reached at daylight the next morning.

THIRTY-NINE MORE SAVED.

The Bombay was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck and succeeded in saving thirty-nine men, who had got into the cutter, which floated when the ship went down, and several other vessels, one with Minister Delong on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved. The Japanese Government sent boats and apparatus to search for the wreck and, if necessary, to buoy the spot.

STATEMENT OF THE BOMBAY'S PASSENGERS.

The passengers on the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard of the calamity, but declare they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stay by them, or minute guns fired.

COURT-MARTIAL DEMANDED.

A naval court-martial has been demanded by the captain of the Bombay.

THE SURVIVORS.

The officers and men of the Oneida numbered 176, only 56 of whom, including Dr. Suddards and two junior officers, survived the disaster.

The following is a list of the saved:—Isaac J. Yates, master; James Suddards, surgeon; Nicholas Anderson, acting boatswain; William Crownsheld, captain's clerk; William Anderson, Thomas Bigby, William A. Bennett, Henry Bennett, Michael Boyle, William Britney, Charles Brown, Patrick Cunningham, F. J. Connoly, Robert F. Dyer, Henry Gerney, John Green, James Houston, William Holtz, William Henry, John Jones, Isaac Johns, James Jordan, George W. Kauffman, William C. King, John Kelly, Thomas Tynes, Joseph P. Long, John Long, James McDonald, Edward Mulvell, Phillip McDonald, Michael McCabe, Michael Murray, Peter Norman, Robert F. Beard, Washington Postley, Charles Ryan, Edward Reilly, W. H. Roach, John Rushby, Albert Rugent, John Sweeney, Porter Smith, Henry Saunders, Thomas Stevenson, Amb. Stolhoff, Patrick Fehan, Thomas Speers, John Squires, James Stanley, William Taylor, William Tinker, Edward Tate, William Tryol, Henry Neill, Christian Yager and five Chinese boys.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 31, via San Francisco, March 1.—The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of inhumanity known in the East occurred about twenty miles down the coast, at half-past six o'clock in the evening of January 24. The United States steamer Oneida, homeward bound, collided with the British Peninsular and Oriental iron mail steamer Bombay, Captain Arthur Wellesly Eyre.

The Bombay struck the Oneida on her starboard quarter, carrying away her poop-deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the Bombay at the water line. Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "Ship ahoy! stand by, you've cut us down!" blew her whistle, and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the Bombay say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The Oneida went down stern formost in about twenty fathoms of water, with twenty officers and fifty men.

The captain of the Bombay did not stop to relieve those on board, nor did he, on his arrival here, report the accident or inform the authorities. The first known of the affair was the next morning, when Dr. Suddards, the surgeon, with fifteen of the crew, arrived on foot.

But two cutters were available, and the officers, almost to a man, refused to take them while a man remained on board.

Discipline was complete to the last. The sick were all being put in the boats, the officers remaining at their posts until the ship went down.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS.

The only United States vessel in Japan being the storeship. Minister Delong was obliged to accept from the English, French, and Russian men-of-war, steamer launches, etc., and in company with Colonel Sheppard, Consul at Yeddo, and Mr. Harrington proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is still being done to rescue the sufferers and recover the bodies of the lost.

Minister Delong, on his own responsibility, has chartered the gunboat Aroostook, lately sold by the United States Government to private parties, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the Oneida, volunteer citizens, and engineers furnished by the Russian corvette, and officers, and sent her up, with Colonel Sheppard to represent him, to the scene of the disaster, while an investigation is being held by a naval court-martial. Minister Delong is entitled to great praise for his prompt and early action.

The position of the Oneida was to-day ascertained by a spar which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have yet been found.

INDIGNATION AGAINST CAPTAIN EYRE.

Had the Bombay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida, all or nearly all could have been saved. The feeling of indignation towards Captain Eyre is terrible. None but his company and a few of his countrymen attempt to uphold him.

OFFICERS LOST.

The following is a correct list of the officers lost:—

Commander E. H. Williams; Lieutenant-Commanders William F. Stewart and A. W. Muldaur; Paymaster T. L. Tullock; Masters Walter Sargeant and J. K. Preland; Ensigns J. W. Cowre and Charles E. Brown; Midshipmen W. Uhler, G. K. Brown, C. A. Copp, J. C. Huze, G. K. Adams; Assistant-Surgeon Frothingham; Engineers W. B. Littig, H. Barstow, C. W. C. Senter, and John Torrance; Carpenter J. D. Penner; Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Thomas, and ninety-five men.

LATER—A DROWNING CREW AND NO BOATS.

The following additional facts, developed by the investigation, show that there is a terrible responsibility somewhere else besides with the Bombay. The Oneida, in a late typhoon, lost all but three of her small boats, and one of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save one hundred and seventy-nine men.

APPLICATION FOR MORE BOATS REFUSED.

The last words of Captain Williams were, when Lieutenant-Commander Muldaur reported his vessel sinking:—"I know it, but what can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me." Thus, through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the officers of the Bombay, a battle-scarred and heroic ship has been sunk, and as brave a crew as ever stood between her flag and her enemies have been lost to their friends and to their country.

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

General Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, yesterday made a report on the gold panic. It gives circumstantial accounts of its history, and comes to the following conclusion in view of the testimony:—

First. That the prominent bankers and merchants who testified before the committee were nearly unanimous in the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for the existence for the Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Bank; that they were the source of measureless evil, and ought to be destroyed.

Second. The gold conspiracy dealt a heavy blow at our credit abroad, by shaking the faith of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and the donesty of our people. Hundreds of firms, engaged in legitimate business, were wholly ruined or severely crippled. Importers of foreign goods were for many days at the mercy of gamblers, and suffered heavy losses. In fact, the entire country was injured. The foundations of business morality were shaken, and the numerous defalcations that shortly followed are clearly traceable to the mad spirit engendered by speculation.

Third. The committee find that wicked and cunningly devised attempts of the conspirators to compromise the President of the United States or his family utterly failed. Mr. Corbin, using the opportunity which his family relationship to the President afforded, and under that worst form of hypocrisy which puts on the guise of religion and patriotism, used all his arts to learn something from private conversations of the President which could be made profitable to him and his co-conspirators. But, with these and all efforts of his associates, the testimony has not elicited a word or an act of the President inconsistent with that patriotism and integrity which befit the chief executive of the nation. The messages sent to Corbin when his duplicity was first suspected, and the order which laid the strong hand of the Government upon the conspirators and broke their power, are the most significant declarations that the President held and treated them as enemies of the credit and business of the country. The report relieves Mrs. Grant and General Porter from any suspicion of gold gambling. All the public funds entrusted to General Butterfield were faithfully accounted for. It is not conclusively proved that he was interested with the conspirators in raising the price of gold, though on this point the testimony is conflicting.

Mr. Gould swears pesitively that he bought two lots of gold for Butterfield, amounting in all to $1,500,000. Butterfield, also under oath, denies this statement. Both Fisk and Gould swear they received a message from Butterfield, and answers to messages which they sent him, during the days of panic, in reference to news from Washington, and this statement receives some support from the testimony of Brown, a messenger of the Sub-Treasury. It is proved by testimony that, during the days of the panic, two firms of brokers sold gold on Butterfield's order, and for his profit, and that during his whole term of office he was dealing largely in United States bonds on his own account. When asked by the committee whether he knew of any officer of the United States who was directly or indirectly interested in gold, he answered unqualifiedly in the negative. But when afterwards confronted in the testimony of Seligman concerning his purchases of gold, he admitted it was true.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill levying such a tax on the transactions of gold exchange at the Gold Exchange Clearing House as in their judgment the interests of the country shall require.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the credit of the United States and business of its people.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the improper use of certified checks by the national banks, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Fox and Jones unite in a minority report. They contend that the inception of the gold plot was involved in the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at New York; that it was encouraged by changing the policy of Secretary McCulloch; that sales of gold, if at all made, should be regulated by law; that the committee refused to investigate the conduct of persons, including the President, in Washington, and that, therefore, the investigation was partial.

CITY ITEMS.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 11 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! Coughs and colds, pulmonary, bronchial, and asthmatic affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

THE EFFECT.—CHARLES STOKES, No. 224 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAINTINGS to be sold without reserve, at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 2d and 3d inst., to make room for a large sale.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

TUESDAY, March 1,

Black Grenadines,
Black Silks,
French Prints,
Piques,
Percales,
2 28 3t] New Style Robes,
New Styles in Dress Fabrics.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.

STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers. Wax Figures, Etc. 2 12tf

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.

Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25

Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.

Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.

Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.

Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.

Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.

Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.

New designs in Chintzes received daily. 8 w f

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 f

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

F. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN B. COPE.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·34 MOON SETS..... 6·19
SUN SETS..... 5·03 HIGH WATER..... 1·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb.	12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb.	12
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb.	15
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb.	16
Holsatia	Bave	New York	Feb.	19
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	19
America	Southampton	New York	Feb.	22
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	Feb.	22

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	Mar.	3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar.	5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar.	5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar.	12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar.	12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar.	12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar.	22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar.	3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar.	3
Missouri	New York	Havana	Mar.	3
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar.	5
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar.	5
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar.	5
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Mar.	5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar.	8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wm. Wilcox, Crocker, Portland, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Charleston, S. Lathbury&Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

BELOW.

One bark and one brig.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Bark Aberdeen, from Cienfuegos, and brig A. Pierce, from Sagua.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig E. P. Stewart, for Sagua, went to sea 28th ult.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Dunbrody, Shekell, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th ult.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th ult.

Bark Blair Athol, Harris, hence for Rotterdam, was in the roads, Portland, Eng., 15th ult.

Bark Aberdeen, Law, for Philadelphia, sailed from Passaroeang 28th Dec.

Bark Trovatore, Blanchard, sailed from Messina 4th ult. for Boston.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, cleared at Savannah 28th ult. for Porto Rico.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, 18 days from Guantanamo, at New York 28th ult. Had rough weather. Was in company with the brig Hunter for 3 days, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Cienfuegos 28th ult.

Schr Fannie W. Johnson, Cobb, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 23d ult.

Schr A. C. Page, Haley, at Boston 28th ult. from Savannah.

Schr Virginia, Bearse, hence, at Boston 28th ult.

Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, from Charleston for Weymouth, before reported ashore on Third Cliff, Scituate, is full of water and will be a total loss. Her cargo of phosphate will be saved. She registered 267 tons, and was built in 1860 at Mauricetown, N. J., whence she hails.

Schrs A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Portland, and Lizzie Small, Kyte, from Somerset, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th ult.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th ult.

Schr Light of Home, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 26th ult.

Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Salem 27th ult. for Portland.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th ult.

Schrs J. W. Danenhower and Rachel Seaman, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 25th ult.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th ult.

Schr Abigail Haynes, Smith, hence, at Providence 26th ult.

Schr Caroline Hall, Daisy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th ult.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult. for Philadelphia, with lumber.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult., from New York.

Schrs Lizzie Smith, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia; Sea Nymph, Comley, from Greenpoint, for do.; and Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset for do., at New York 28th ult.

Schr Lizzie, Maul, from Providence, at New York 28th ult., for Philadelphia.

Schr George Taulane, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Large numbers of icebergs and detached masses of ice having been fallen in with in the months of September and November, 1869, by vessels homeward bound round Cape Horn, extending in the forty-second meridian of west longitude as far north as the parallel of 42½ degrees south latitude, it is recommended that vessels taking this route should sight, or pass a moderate distance eastward of the Falkland Islands, and should not steer eastward of a NE. by N. course (true) until northward of the parallel of 40 degrees.

By a reference to the British Admiralty Ice chart of the Southern Hemisphere (No. 1241), it will be seen that icebergs and drift ice have been met with in the months of March and April, between the meridians of 20 and 25 degrees west as far north as 40 degrees; and, as it appears that exceptionally large quantities of ice are now adrift in the South Atlantic, vessels bound eastward round the Cape of Good Hope are cautioned accordingly.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstulmrp

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EA IDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 40 South SECOND Street,

2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 8 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 33 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 1tt FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively last Two Nights of
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. RESS & CO., } .....Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON.....Stage Manager
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,
MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of Martha; Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
The Great English Fair Scene will be given.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9,
for the First Time in America, will be produced Von Weber's masterpiece,
OBERON! OBERON! OBERON!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable role of Reiza, with a powerful cast, under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, at 9 A. M., only at the Box Office of the Academy. 3 2 6t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MR. FRANK MAYO,
First time of the Historical Drama,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN;
Or, The Queen, Cardinal, and Adventurer.
D'Artagnan.....Mr. FRANK MAYO
Lady De Winter.....Miss Alice Placide
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. FRANK MAYO.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2,
Last Week of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS
An entirely new romantic Irish Drama, entitled
SRT IN GOLD;
OR, THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT.
Fardorougha, a miser.....HARRY WATKINS
Una O'Brien, with songs.....ROSE WATKINS
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF HARRY WATKINS.
Monday evening, March 7, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER will commence an engagement of twelve nights, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
BENEFIT OF L. L. JAMES,
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), March 2, 1870,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
Ravenswood.....L. L. JAMES
After which THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Messrs. CRAIG, HEMPLE, and the Company.
Thursday—Benefit of Miss Annie Firmin.
Friday, by desire, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Saturday—Benefit of D. K. Rahon.
MONDAY—The charming LOTTA.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY.
THURSDAY, March 3,
the celebrated comedy, by Scribe,
BATAILLE DE DAMES
MADAME MOREAU.....as.....The Countess
MONS. MOREAU.....as.....Henri
Supported by all the French Company.
Operatic Song by.....MME. GUERRETTI
Fantasia for Violoncello by.....M. ALARD
Subscriptions for Eight Evenings.....$10·00
Single Ticket, with Reserved Seat.....1·50
Admission.....1·00
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Ticket Office at Boner & Co's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Daily sale of Tickets will begin on Wednesday.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL RIZARELLE BROTHERS.
J. S. BUDWORTH: Grand Military Ballet; Abduction of Nina; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY; DE ROSA; LUPO: Grand Ballet Troupe, etc.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
Family Resort of Fashion. Crowded Nightly.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth, Gigantic Minstrels.
Third and Last Week. Brilliant Successful Engagement of Mr. Hughey Dougherty.
First Week—Dougherty on Bone End.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

1845.—SILVER ANNIVERSARY—1870. OF FRIENDSHIP DIVISION, No. 19, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
will be celebrated in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the Evening of the 23th of March.
Governor GEARY will preside, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Senator WILSON, and other eminent speakers will deliver addresses.
Music by McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band.
Admission, 25 cents.
Sale of Reserved Seats begins to-morrow at 9 A. M., at the Sabbath School Emporium of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 ARCH Street. 3 2*

CONCERT HALL.—THE PILGRIM! THIRD WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES to see THE PILGRIM, the marvel of the day.
PAINTINGS! MUSIC!! GRAND TRANSITION SCENE!!!
Indorsed by the PRESS and the PULPIT as the Greatest, most Enchanting, and truly Artistic Sensational Entertainment of the nineteenth century.
EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 30.
Admission, 50 cents Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Gallery, $1. Children under 12, 25c. 2 26 6t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX.
EVENINGS, at 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 725, 729, 734, and 736 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with PLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE GOLD PANIC.

THE Congressional committee appointed to inquire into the proceedings connected with the gold panic of last September have performed their duty very thoroughly, and the secret history of that affair is completely exposed in the report they submitted yesterday. The story, as a whole, is as sensational as a red-hot modern drama, and while its exposures of the artifices, recklessness, rascalities, and mutual betrayals of the New York gold speculators invest it with more than the usual interest attendant upon spectacles of wickedness, the attempt to involve in the meshes of this gigantic speculation the highest authorities of the Government gives to the topic a national importance beyond that which arises from the effect of the gold panic upon the business interests of the country.

The leading actor and concoctor of the scheme was Jay Gould. Corbin was his principal tool. Fisk was in part his ally and in part his dupe. The key of the combination was the degree of success which attended the efforts of Corbin to deceive and influence the President. A host of subordinate characters and incidents are embraced in the plot, but their fate hinged on the transactions of the four principal actors already named.

Gould, the master-spirit, felt confident that he could succeed in his scheme if the administration could be persuaded that the national interests would be promoted by a temporary enhancement of the price of gold. Various agencies were employed to effect this object, but the most direct was the personal influence of Mr. Corbin with his illustrious brother-in-law. Being well paid to undertake this task ($25,000 was actually received), Mr. Corbin was speedily persuaded that an increase of the price of gold would facilitate the exportation of breadstuffs, and that whatever the Government could do to "procure good prices for the products of the West they ought to do." After being a (paid) convert to this theory, Corbin made strenuous efforts to convince the President of its correctness. His own testimony on this subject embraces the following statement:—

"Having a natural desire for the success, the first year at least, of the administration of my wife's brother, I improved every opportunity to impress upon him what I thought was a vital point, and that was to let the farmers and mechanics and manufacturers have good prices for their productions."

It is not positively known that the representations made by Corbin had a particle of weight with the Executive, but a combination of influences and reasonings seems to have led him to adopt conclusions which are thus expressed by the committee:—

"About the 1st of September, and just before leaving New York, the President wrote a letter to Secretary Boutwell, who was then at his home in Massachusetts, in which the President spoke of the financial condition of the country, and suggested that it would not be wise to sell gold in such large amounts as to force down the price while the crops were moving, as it might thus embarrass the West. This letter was received by the Secretary on the 14th of September, and though it gave him no order, but left the whole subject to his discretion, yet he concluded not to sell so large an amount during September as he had done in the preceding months, and telegraphed the Assistant Secretary at Washington not to sell any gold in addition to the amount required for the sinking fund.

"Whether the conspirators obtained any knowledge of this letter and telegram the committee have been unable to determine; but on the 3d and 4th of September gold again commenced to rise rapidly, and on the 6th touched 187⅛."

If indirect aid was rendered to the conspirators by this letter and telegram, it is conceded that the President was influenced solely by patriotic considerations, and while it is possible that he was imposed upon by Corbin, it is not improbable that his opinion was altogether uninfluenced by the arguments of his jobbing brother-in-law.

Gould, not satisfied with subsidizing Corbin, alleges that he also placed the Assistant Treasurer at New York, General Butterfield, under pecuniary obligations by buying and carrying for his profit $1,500,000 of gold. This allegation is denied by Butterfield, but even if full credit is given to this denial, his record is sufficiently damaged by other disclosures to justify his removal from office.

Then Fisk was summoned as an ally. To insure his hearty co-operation, the extent of Gould's affiliations with the administration were grossly exaggerated. He was not only told that Corbin and Butterfield were subsidized, but avowed that the President, Mrs. Grant, and General Porter were corruptly interested in the movement, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had been forbidden to sell gold. There is not a particle of evidence to justify these accusations, and the real explanation of their existence appears to be the trick played on Fisk to secure his desperate co-operation with the conspiracy.

For a time all worked well for the gold gamblers. But they were constantly haunted by the fear that large sales of gold by the Government would defeat their plans. To prevent this, Corbin wrote to the President, while he was sojourning at Washington, Pennsylvania, a letter which Fisk forwarded by a trusty agent, in which he probably urged the plea of "patriotic considerations" against sales of gold more strongly than ever. This letter, however, instead of effecting the desired object, had a directly contrary effect. It awakened in Grant's mind suspicions of Corbin's duplicity, and it was virtually avowed by a letter of Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Corbin, saying that "rumors had reached her that Mr. Corbin was connected with speculators in New York, and that he (the President) hoped that if this was so he (Corbin) would disengage himself from them at once; that he (the President) was very much distressed by such rumors." This letter deeply alarmed Gould and Corbin, and their reception of its contents is thus portrayed by the committee:—

"The picture of these two men that night, as presented in the evidence, is a remarkable one. Shut up in the library near midnight, Corbin was bending over the table, and straining with dim eyes to decipher and read the contents of a letter, written in pencil to his wife, while the great gold gambler, looking over his shoulder, caught with his sharper vision every word.

"The envelope was examined with its post mark and date, and all the circumstances which lent significance to the document. In that interview Corbin had the advantage, for he had had time to mature a plan. He seems to have determined by a new deception to save his credit with the President, and at the same time reap the profit from his speculation with Mr. Gould. He represented to Mr. Gould the danger of allowing the President any reason to believe that he (Corbin) was engaged in speculation, and said he had prepared a letter to the President denying that he had any interest in the movement direct or indirect, and said that he must send the letter by the first mail, but that in order to send it it must be true. He proposed, therefore, to Mr. Gould, that they should settle the purchase of a million and a half by Mr. Gould paying to him the accrued profit, which, as gold stood that night, would amount to over $100,000, in addition to the $25,000 he had already received. Mr. Gould was unwilling either to refuse or accept the proposition. Fearful, on the one hand, of losing his money, and on the other of incurring Corbin's hostility, he asked a delay until morning, and in the meantime enjoined and maintained secrecy in regard to the existence of the letter. The next morning they met again, and concerning this interview their testimony disagrees. Corbin says that Gould offered him $100,000 on account if he would remain in the pool, but swears that by a heroic effort of virtue on his part, and urged by the entreaty of his wife, he declined the offer. Gould swears that Corbin insisted on receiving full payment and discharge. Corbin says that Gould gave him a look of deep distrust, exclaiming, 'If the contents of Mrs. Grant's letter are known, I am a ruined man!' Corbin promised secrecy, and the conference broke up."

We have not the space to follow the transaction to its close. Fisk was deceived into advancing $100,000 by the representation that Corbin needed it to "deal out to people" who could influence the President, but the money was never paid to Corbin, and quickly on the heels of the reception of Mrs. Grant's letter followed the desperate proceedings at the Gold Board with which the public is already familiar.

A NEW THROUGH LINE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

A BILL is now under consideration in the New Jersey Legislature which grants to the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company authority to build a bridge across the Delaware river above the Trenton City Bridge, and to make such extensions of its line and "such contracts with other corporations chartered by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or New York, as will secure the construction and operation under one management of a continuous railroad, with one or more tracks from any point in the city of Philadelphia to any point in or near the city of New York." In return for this privilege the company proposes to pay to the State of New Jersey, in addition to the annual taxes imposed by existing laws, the sum of $500,000 as soon as its track is laid down and running connections for a through line between Philadelphia and New York are completed.

We understand that this bill will be earnestly pressed upon the consideration of the legislators of New Jersey, and we do not see how they can refuse to pass it. It will put money into the treasury of the State, help to develop the resources of the line traversed, and to accommodate local travel, and at the same time serve a national purpose of no mean importance in facilitating intercourse between New England and New York and all other sections of the Union. The travel and transportation over New Jersey are so enormous that there is no danger that too many through lines stretching from the North to the South will be established over her soil; and not only her own citizens but undoubtedly the whole travelling and commercial public will be accommodated by an increase of her railway facilities.

If the Legislature does not adopt the proposition now under consideration, they will find it a little difficult to explain to their constituents why a proffer of half a million of dollars was rejected, and why portions of the State, as well as the travellers and transporters of the whole nation, are denied useful railway facilities.

A PAINFUL RUMOR reaches us that in case Butler of Tennessee "resigns" to avoid any unpleasantness with his colleagues in the House of Representatives on account of his alleged connection with the sale of cadetships, Andrew Johnson will be elected to occupy his seat during the remainder of the term. In the Senate, Mr. Johnson would have gotten along tolerably well. That body has a dignified way of doing things, and such an intractable individual as the emancipated ex-President would not only be kept within bounds, but the animosity of the majority would be somewhat curbed. In the House, however, personal invective is generally given full swing, and the entrance of Andrew Johnson upon its floor would be the signal for a series of tilts that would soon become monotonous.

THE PUBLIC DEBT, according to the statement published by us yesterday, shows a decrease of $6,484,811 during the month of February. This is a fair specimen of radical extravagance.

THE FINE ARTS.

Sheridan's Ride.

Sheridan's ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, 1864, and the turning of a bitter defeat into a brilliant victory, was one of the most dramatic incidents of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and it confirmed the hero of the day in the opinion of General Grant, his brother officers, and the people of the country as "one of the ablest of generals." The incident excited the utmost enthusiasm, and it is not surprising that it should be seized upon as the subject of a lyric. Mr. T. Buchanan Read, in a moment of inspiration, dashed off the spirited poem that has served to make "Sheridan's Ride" a household word, and the same evening it was read to an immense audience in Cincinnati by James E. Murdoch, Esq., and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Indeed this poem is almost a model of its kind, and, like the incident it celebrates, it has just the qualities to hit the popular fancy. It is therefore no wonder that it became one of the best known and longest remembered of all the patriotic lyrics elicited by the struggle for the preservation of the Union, and as often as it has been repeated, it never fails to excite the utmost enthusiasm when recited by a competent elocutionist. It has done almost as much to perpetuate the fame of Sheridan as his gallant deeds in the field, and the doughty little General is one of the first to acknowledge his indebtedness to the poet.

As Mr. Read is an artist as well as a poet, it is natural that he should desire to represent the subject of his verses on canvas. He consequently visited New Orleans when Sheridan was in command there, and made the necessary studies of the General and the black steed that bore him from Winchester to Cedar Creek on that eventful day.

The picture was a commission from the Union League of Philadelphia, and Mr. Read having established himself in a studio at Rome, devoted himself to the elaboration of what he intended should be his master-piece. After the completion of the picture, the Union League granted permission for its exhibition for a limited period, for the benefit of the artist, and it was accordingly placed in the hands of Mr. T. B. Pugh, who engaged the Academy of Fine Arts for the purpose of showing it to the public. A private view of the work was given last evening, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited, and to-day the public exhibition will commence.

The moment chosen for illustration is the arrival of Sheridan in the midst of his disorganized army. The black horse, covered with foam, is dashing along at full speed, and the General, swinging his sword above his head, looks as if about to charge single-handed into the ranks of the enemy. The horse and rider are relieved against the smoke and dust of the battle, amid which are dimly seen the forms of the combatants. It is Sheridan and his steed, however, that make the picture, which is undoubtedly the most meritorious work that Mr. Read has ever executed. T. Buchanan Read is not ordinarily one of the most vigorous of painters, and his subject must have inspired him to an unusual degree to produce anything as spirited as the heads of the rider and the horse in this work. The picture is distinguished by many of the most palpable faults of Mr. Read's style, and in some points it is exceedingly weak. The figure of Sheridan is stiff, and the action of the horse's legs suggests too palpably a boy's rocking-horse. In spite of its deficiencies, however, the work is one that does credit to the artist, and it has all the elements of popularity that will make it a favorite of the public.

In conjunction with the painting Mr. Pugh exhibits and receives subscriptions for chromo-lithographic copies, 20 by 25 inches. This chromo was executed at one of the best establishments in Europe, and in some respects it is an improvement on the picture. The figure of Sheridan in particular is better, and the legs of the horse do not have quite such a wooden appearance as in the original. The chromo is one that will undoubtedly have an extensive sale both on account of its merits as a work of art and the popularity of its subject.

Artistic Inspiration.

Mr. Edward Moran during the winter has been engaged in working up his large picture illustrative of a passage from the Book of Job, painting upon it whenever a sublime mood came upon him, and the work has now approached a point when the stimulant of an extraordinary inspiration is necessary if the artist hopes to keep up to the level of his subject. The public are curious about artistic methods: they long to peep behind the scenes at the theatre, to look in upon an artist when he is in the act of working a chaos of colors upon his canvas into forms of grace and beauty, or to gaze upon a poet with his eye in fine frenzy rolling evolving an epic from the depths of his inner consciousness. Such sights, however, are only accorded to the favored few, and we almost fear that we are betraying a sacred confidence in telling our readers how Moran contrives to get up an artistic inspiration for the finishing touches of his Job picture. Moran intends that this shall be his masterpiece, and this is the manner in which he evolves sublimity from tubes of cadmium, permanent blue, light red and silver white. At the appointed hour Messrs. Mackay and Craig of the Arch Street Theatre make their appearance, and find Moran, with the ends of his moustache well stiffened with mastic varnish, and a large family Bible open before him at the passage in the Book of Job which he has taken for the subject of his great work. The three confreres shake hands in silence, and then Moran goes to the corner of the room and turns on the water into the wash-hand basin, which for all essential purposes sufficiently simulates the rushing of mighty waters. Mackay takes the Bible into another corner, and commences to read aloud the most elevated passages in the Book of Job, and Craig sits at the piano and plays a thunder-storm galop. Moran gazes at his canvas for a moment, and then after running his fingers through his hair, he takes in hand his largest brushes, and in a moment more the canvas is covered with huge blotches of cadmium and white, which gradually resolve themselves into golden-tinted clouds or feathery spray, and as Mackay reads, and Craig thumps on the piano, and the water in the wash-basin hisses and splutters, the artist works on with fiery energy until the shades of evening fall upon the scene, and the three friends embrace and depart their several ways, Moran to get his dinner and Mackay and Craig to dress for the evening performance at the Arch.

It is obvious that under such influences as these Moran can scarcely fail to produce a picture that will place him in the front rank of American artists. Even in its comparatively crude and unfinished condition, this illustration of the grand old Hebrew poem indicates a power and a poetical feeling that are ahead of anything that Moran has yet done; and we take the liberty of giving voice to a rumor that the artist intends to offer it to the Academy of Fine Arts as a contribution towards a collection of the works of Philadelphia artists that he thinks that institution ought to commence forming. Owing to a little misunderstanding between Moran and the Directors of the Academy, there is some doubt in his mind as to whether the Academy will accept this work; but as the institution was never known to refuse anything that it could get without paying for, he thinks that he will be safe in ordering a frame and making the offer, without much danger that it will be declined.

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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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$40,000 TO LOAN AT PAR ON MORTGAGE of city property in sums of not less than $5000 each. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 3 2 3t*

MARRIED.

GREER—KIRK.—On Wednesday, February 9, 1870, in Cecil county, Md., by Rev. Abraham DeWitt, JOHN GREER, of Philadelphia, to CAROLINE J. KIRK, of Cecil county, Md.

NORRIS—WHITE.—On the 10th of February, by the Rev. W. J. Paxson, at the bride's residence, JACOB M. NORRIS to Miss AGNES M. WHITE, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ASHMEAD.—On Tuesday night, March 1, ISAAC ASHMEAD, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Sixteenth street and Girard avenue, on Friday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, Girard avenue, above Sixteenth, at 3 o'clock. **

BANNON.—On the 27th ultimo, JOSEPH J. BANNON, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sodality of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 4839 Main street, Germantown, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. High Mass at St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Interment at St. Stephen's, Nicetown.

BRITTON.—On the 1st instant, MARSTON S. BRITTON, son of Joseph E. and Elizabeth Britton, aged 13 years 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, No. 75 Washington avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery.

CLARK.—At Macao, China, on board the United States flagship Delaware, on the evening of the 27th of December, 1869, of typhoid fever, after a short illness, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Charles E. and Anna G. Clark, formerly of this city, in the 20th year of his age. His remains were interred with military honors in the cemetery at Macao.

HOPKINS.—On the morning of the 2d instant, ELIZA HOPKINS.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1618 Arch street, on Seventh-day morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. ***

KIMBALL.—On the 27th instant, STEPHEN KIMBALL, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1921 Spruce street, on Thursday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock. (New York and Boston papers please copy.) ***

MCILVAIN.—On the 1st instant, Mr. PATRICK MCILVAIN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. John's Beneficial Society of Manayunk, and St. Bridget's Beneficial Society of Schuylkill Falls, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 118 Cotton street, Manayunk, on Friday morning at 7½ o'clock. Service and interment at St. John's Church, Manayunk. Leave the house precisely at 8½ o'clock.

SHILLINGFORD.—On the 27th ultimo, MARTHA R., wife of Henry H. Shillingford, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1118 Wallace street, on Thursday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden street, at 2½ o'clock. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.

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818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
BAYARD TAYLOR,
THE POET,
THE TRAVELLER, and
THE NOVELIST,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 3 1 3t

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of
LOVE, BOYER & CO.,
for the purpose of conducting the COAL SHIPPING BUSINESS, and are prepared to ship the best varieties of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COALS to any point that can be reached by railroad or navigation.
WILLIAM H. LOVE,
LEVI S. BOYER,
AMERICAN BUILDINGS,
No. 334 WALNUT Street,
and PIER 19, PORT RICHMOND.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1870. 3 1 3t§

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The eloquent and able speaker,
THE VERY REV. P. E. MORIARTY, D. D.,
will deliver a lecture at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock,
Proceeds for the benefit of the UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. Subject—"THE MAN QUESTION—HUMAN DEVELOPMENT."
Admission, 50 cents. 3 2 2t*

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentrifice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST OF PHILADELPHIA.
FEBRUARY 28, 1870.
The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on and after the 1st of March, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 320 and 324 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Prayer-meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; preaching by Rev. A. A. WILLITS at 8 o'clock. The public cordially invited. 1t*

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FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. GOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.
OFFICES.—VERY DESIRABLE COMMUNICATING offices, second floor of No. 427 Walnut street, to rent. S. KINGSTON McCAY. 3 2 3t*

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PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

ANNIE FIRMIN'S BENEFIT.
THURSDAY NIGHT,
THE BLACK DOMINO,
Three-Act Comedy,
and Craig's exquisitely humorous version of
BARBE BLEUE.
This bill cannot be surpassed, and the cast embraces the strength of the great company of comedians at the Arch. No one should miss such a grand treat. Secure your seats. The *beneficiare* is a delightful vocalist and one of the best actresses on the stage.
ARCH STREET THEATRE. 1t

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"THE NINE MUSES"
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AND
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$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SPLENDID MANSION
OF
COLONEL WALTON DWIGHT
DESTROYED BY FIRE
AT
Binghamton, New York, Feb. 6, 1870.
MARVIN'S PARLOR SAFE
TRIUMPHANT!!
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1870.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying for (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remarkable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Steel Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.
Truly yours, W. DWIGHT.
These Safes are for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
PHILADELPHIA.
925 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 2 28 mwf6trp

AUTER'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS PER BOX. Also applied, at No. 5 MARKET Street. 3 1 3t*

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been presented by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

"Firm of Powers & Weightman,

"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 16, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity.*" If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote*, "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease.*"

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks, Affected Prudes*, or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own.* The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was taken of. I was recommended to use your "*Buchu*" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. MARSHALL, Germantown, Pa.

Feb. 12, 1869.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS MORE STRENGTHening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN,

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and get another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past few years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park,
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours, Colonel YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, and inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury or painful urinating.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From MORGAN, FRAZEL & Co,
GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully,
EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

Sir:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 23, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY. FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from *Diabetes*. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefitted by your WORLD-RENOWNED BUCHU. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. THE DIABETES HAS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED AFTER USING IT FOR THREE MONTHS. I WOULD GIVE $50 A BOTTLE if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1., 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d of August last, I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia railroad car. On my arrival in New York, I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I suffered for (3) three days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of YOUR EXTRACT BUCHU, I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,
P. H. KEARNEY,
No. 848 Third avenue.

I respectfully refer to either of the following gentlemen:—
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Editor of *Citizen and Round Table.*
B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 102 Greenwich avenue.
MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor of *Home Journal.*
Hon. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.
Messrs. PETTENGILL & BATES, Proprietors of *Hearth and Home.*
I. N. HUDSON, Esq., No. 41 Park Row.
Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY.
Hon. JAMES E. COULTER.
And many others, if necessary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IS pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity, or Epileptic Fits ensue

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases of the Bladder Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH; THEREfore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

GALILEO.

The London *Saturday Review*, in a review of "The Private Life of Galileo," compiled principally from his correspondence with his eldest daughter, Sister Maria Celeste, which has just been published by Macmillan & Co., gives the following interesting sketch of the philosopher:—

Prefixed to this volume is a carefully drawn-up pedigree of the Bonajuti family, who, as is well known, changed their name to that of Galileo at the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. The object of this change is said to have been to perpetuate the name of a member of the family, Galileo, a son of Tomasso de' Bonajuti, one of the Twelve Buonomini in 1343. From Tommaso Bonajuti ten generations in this family record bring us down to its extinction in two great-great-grandchildren of the philosopher, who took the vows of religion, the last, Cosimo, dying May 18, 1779. The family stock, originally noble, produced many scions of eminence. Galileo de Bonajuti, grandson of Tommaso, a celebrated physician, was sent in 1438, by the Republic of Piombino, to undertake the cure of its ward, the young Giovanni d'Appiano, Lord of Piombino. His full-length effigy in marble is still to be seen in the church of Santa Croce, Florence, in which city he was twice elected one of the Priori, and in 1445 Gonfaloniere, besides filling the office of Lecturer in Medicine in the University. His nephew, Giovanni de' Bonajuti de' Galilei, captain of the Borgo S. Sepolcro, had a grandson, Vincenzio, born in 1520, who has been called the founder of the modern musical drama. He was the author of works of scientific merit on mathematics and counterpoint, some of which have been published, others reposing in MS. in the Palatine Library. A passage in his "Dialogue on Ancient and Modern Music," published in 1581, cited by the compiler before us, is worthy of note for the principles which Vincenzio lays down in directing his son's education. "It appears to me," says one of the speakers in the "Dialogue," "that they who in proof of any assertion rely simply on the weight of authority, without adducing any argument in support of it, act very absurdly." In his stipulation for "freedom to question and freely to answer," the father anticipates sentiments which are clearly laid down in the famous letter to the Grand Duchess Christina on the Copernican system, and in the no less famous *Dialogue on the Two Systems of the World*. Vincenzio's eldest son, Galileo, was born at Pisa, February 18, 1564. Straitened circumstances, says Gherardini, had almost condemned the youth to become a trader in wool, had not his early talent induced the hope of his rising to higher pursuits. From his father he learned both the theory and practice of music; even excelling him, it was thought, in charm and delicacy of touch upon the organ and lute. In these he found a solace in the last days of his life, when blindness was added to the old man's other sorrows. In the sister art his talent was equally great. Had he had the choice, he used in later life to tell his friends, he would have been a painter. His critical judgment was invited by masters like Bronzino, Passignano, and Jacopo da Empoli, while Cigoli, whom Galileo pronounced to be the first painter of his time, owned to having derived from him his knowledge of perspective. At the Benedictine monastery of Vallombrosa—as we learn from a letter of Diego Fronchi, a brother—Galileo was grounded in languages, grammar, and logic, but he was removed before the end of his novitiate owing to an attack of ophthalmia. At the age of seventeen, when already well versed in Latin and Greek, an excellent artist, and an accomplished musician, he was sent to the University of Pisa, following the usual course in philosophy and medicine, being destined by his father for the latter profession. In philosophy, we are told, the student's spirit of contradiction and preference for proof over authority found him no favor in his teachers' eyes. The study of mathematics was at that time utterly neglected in Italy, despite the exertions of Comandino and Maurolico. Even Vincenzio Galileo discouraged it in his son, as so much waste in the practical pursuit of medicine. From a certain Messer Ostilio Ricci he got lessons in Euclid by stealth. His father's opposition to his scientific tastes gave way at length to the proofs of the youth's mathematical and mechanical genius. It lies beyond our present scope to follow the development of Galileo's scientific powers, or to trace the splendid series of his discoveries in physics. The chief stages in his public career are indicated in outline in the brief memoir before us, but our task lies rather with the philosopher in his home. By his father's death, in July, 1591, Galileo had become the head of his family, a position of no little burden and responsibility in Italian society at that time. It was for him to see to the setting out of his brother Michelangelo in life. He is denounced and even threatened with arrest by his brother-in-law, Benedetto Landucci, for the balance of dowry due on the marriage of his sister Virginia. So writes his mother, Madonna Giulia, in a curious letter, May 29, 1593, "Al Molto Magnifico e Fidelissimo Signore Galileo Galilei mio sempre Osservand, in Padova." Livia, a novice sorely against her will, and intended for the veil in the convent of St. Giuliano, badgers her brother for "some stuff to make a dress." The girl plaguing her mother to find her a husband, Galileo has of course to come down with a dowry befitting one of the Galilei. Pompeo Baldi, he hears, August 7, 1600, is a "good sort of man," but has no more than 100 ducats yearly. Trusting for help from his brother, Galileo makes up a match with a Pisan gentleman, Taddeo Galetti, promising 1800 ducats, of which 800 were paid down. Of these he had to borrow 600, his whole professional stipend then amounting to no more than 320 ducats a year. Michelangelo meanwhile had got a post in the train of some Polish nobleman on excellent terms—"his table and dress similar to that worn by the gentlemen of his household, two servants, a coach and four, and a salary of 200 Hungarian ducats, which make about 300 crowns of our money, besides perquisites." He is started with clothes and money in hand by Galileo, who, after sending four letters to Cracow in ten months without an answer, writes to insist on a proper deed being given to Signor Taddeo. The ungrateful fellow never paid his brother a farthing. In 1605 he is back in Padua, living at Galileo's expense till he is put in the court of the Duke of Bavaria. "Good heavens," writes back the ne'er do weel, "the idea of toiling all one's life just to put by a few farthings to give one's sisters!" Michelangelo had picked up a wife himself in the meantime, and given a grand wedding dinner to eighty persons of distinction, including four ambassadors, and he asks for a case of lutes, having in view the showing off his musical talents in some concerted music next Lent. Fragments of Galileo's letters speak of a present to Virginia of silk bed-hangings and velvet and damask dresses, and his memorandum book gives a long list of sums laid out on gold bracelets and rich attire for Livia's trousseau. The dignity of the Galilei must be kept up at all cost.

Galileo never married. By his mistress, Marina Gamba, a Venetian of the lower class, he had three children. Vincenzio, born in August, 1606, was legitimated by the Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1619. His daughter Polissena was born in 1601, Virginia probably somewhat later. The boy remained with his mother till October, 1612, when Galileo had him brought to Florence. Marina shortly afterwards married a man well to do in her own station of life, one Giovanni Bartoluzzi, Galileo behaving with his wonted liberality on the occasion. Galileo's two girls were placed for a while under the care of his mother, but the old lady's temper being "terrible," as it appears from a letter of Galileo's brother Michelangelo, the father was minded to remove them into a convent for life. Here a threefold difficulty met him. Pope Leo XI (Alessandro Ottaviano de' Medici), when Cardinal, had obtained a bull forbidding two sisters to take the veil in the same convent in Florence. Secondly, the convent chosen by Galileo being already full, the dowry must be doubled for such an exceptional admission. In the third place, the eldest girl was six years below the canonical age of sixteen. Cardinal Del Monte, in a letter to Galileo, November 11, 1611, promises every exertion to get a relaxation of this rule, which he declares at the same time to be insuperable. The good offices of Cardinal Bandini proved more effectual, and by means of a dispensation as to age Galileo was enabled, in October, 1613, to place the unfortunate children in the Franciscan convent of St. Matthew, at Arcetri. There they took the veil a year later, Polissena—henceforth Sister Maria Celeste—being but thirteen years of age. Her letters to her father, beginning from the year 1623, become our chief materials for following the domestic life of Galileo, his illnesses and private sorrows; furnishing at the same time graphic and instructive details of the interior life of convents. His letters to her, though we are told that she kept them carefully and was in the habit of perusing them during such leisure moments as her special duties in the pharmacy and the still-room left to her, have perished. They were in all probability destroyed by the abbess for fear of the house being compromised by their heretical authorship. Her own simple effusions are spoken of as breathing throughout sound sense and sober judgment, without a trace of mysticism. "She does not pass her nights in the church, kneeling on the cold stones, expecting a vision. She goes to bed like a sensible woman, and takes her seven hours' sleep." One of her crosses was the selfishness of her sister Virginia, Sister Arcangela in religion, who was subject to hypochondria, and a perpetual invalid. Ill health was indeed the rule, not the exception, at St. Matthew's. Rheumatism was prevalent. In winter the nuns were starved with the cold, in summer they were melted with the heat. Sister Maria Celeste herself was scarcely ever well. Her father's visits alone kept her from finding convent life insupportably dull. What she pined for was home life. Her yearning is to penetrate within the dwelling which her father's presence renders sacred, but which she can never enter. "Discreet dame Piera his housekeeper, careless unloving brother Vincenzio, good Signor Rondinelli the gardener, the boy Geppo, may all go in and out, may all serve her *Devoto*, sit by him when he is ill, help to tend the vines, run the errands; only *she* is debarred from the daily intercourse which would be her supreme delight." Little presents perpetually passed between father and daughter. She becomes his secretary, copying in a clear and delicate hand his more important letters or papers. She works for him shirts and dinner napkins, mends the apron "as well as she possibly can," and asks for "any collars that want getting up." In turn she begs ten *braccia* of stuff for a dress, not wide or fine or expensive cloth. Galileo, at this time settled at Rome, and in favor for the while, asks his daughter what boon would be most acceptable to the convent. The abbess thinks it wiser to ask for alms than anything else, the house being so poor. Sister Maria, taking counsel with a nun of higher feeling, begs that the Pope will grant the favor of choosing for confessor to the convent a regular or brother of some order, changing him every three years. Her paper of reasons throws much light upon the habits of the clergy of the period. The parish priests have the scantiest knowledge of nuns, their rules and requirements. The fees they expect outrun the convent purse, and they make a practice of dropping in to take out their arrears by dining and "getting friendly with one or other of the nuns. And what is worse, they make a common talk of us, so that we are become the laughing-stock of the whole Casentino, from whence these confessors come, who are more apt at chasing hares than at guiding souls." Later on Galileo is called upon to set to rights the convent clock, which no one has made to go well before. In 1628 Michelangelo died, throwing upon Galileo the charge of his widow and family. Next year Vincenzio marries Sestilia, a sister of Luisa Bocchineri, Maria Celeste's bosom friend in the convent, and the young couple have to be set up out of the Professor's slender income. In the throes of writing the famous Dialogue leisure is snatched for a memorable family dinner in the convent parlor. Then the plague breaks out, and Vincenzio runs away with his bride, leaving his father to face the danger unmoved, against which Sister Maria Celeste seeks to fortify him with a wondrous elixir made by Abbess Ursula, a Pistoian nun of great sanctity. Alone in his tower, hemmed in by quarantine, he has enough—"his telescope, his thoughts." His daughter's anxiety culminates with his journey to Rome, and with the news of his citation before the Inquisition.

We are enabled, by means of the minute touches contributed in the narrative before us, to realize with a force and vividness never before attainable the struggles and the suspense of that crowning episode in the life of Galileo. There may be nothing very weighty or novel in these details. They seem, however, to heighten our interest in the last scenes of the philosopher's career, and to extenuate what might otherwise be set down to unbecoming weakness, vacillation, or want of candor. It is a comfort to be assured, on evidence which no longer admits of reasonable doubt, that bodily torture was escaped by Galileo, wrung as his lofty and truth-loving spirit must have been by the concession, in however ambiguous terms, which he yielded to an unjust and ignorant demand. The accusing spirit might equally blush to hand in the record of a "pious fraud" of minor degree by which Galileo keeps from his daughter the truth of his failing health. Agony enough seems to have fallen upon her in having to yield the keys of the library when fears of a domiciliary visit from the familiars of the Inquisition induced Galileo's family to burn masses of his papers. Her last prayer was granted, that she might embrace her father again, as it appears from a letter of Galileo to Elia Diodati, July 28, 1634. While under restraint in his Florentine villa, he was at liberty to pay frequent visits to the convent where, he says, "were the two daughters whom I loved dearly, but the eldest in particular, who was a woman of exquisite mind, singular goodness, and most tenderly attached to me." She had before this died on the 1st of April of the same year. Her father's words well sum up her character and the tenor of her life, which gives its most pleasing tone to what is recorded here for the first time of the private life of Galileo. Volumes have been devoted to enumerating the works and measuring the intellect of the great philosopher. This little volume has done much within its slender compass to probe the depth and tenderness of his heart.

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246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,022·27. Market value,	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
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Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL WARE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB W. FRY and CHARLES M. LUKENS, Administrators of SAMUEL WARE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story front), in the city of Philadelphia. 2 25 wfmst

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The Mosaics at Westminster.

From the London Athenæum.

Two portions of the decoration for the Central Hall in the Houses of Parliament have been completed in the glass mosaics of Messrs. Salviati & Co. These portions consist of a picture, by Mr. Poynter, over one of the archways through which one passes to the Central Hall, and the filling in of the vault of the groined roof between the ribs. The latter, being confined to armorial flowers and heraldic emblems, comprises decorations proper, the design of Messrs. Clayton & Bell; and if such mosaics are admissible in the place at all, they deserve nothing but praise. We think, however, that mosaics or any other mode of decoration would have been more wisely adopted if the work had been kept in the lightest possible tone of coloring, and marked by the greatest simplicity of design. The sculpture and other enrichments of this edifice, especially those of the Central Hall, were already exuberant, and mocked the eyes which sought repose after seeing countless mouldings, statues, and pictures in stained glass, fresco, and stereochrome. Countless surfaces of all possible forms exhibited gold, burnished and unburnished, and the very pavements gave the tortured eye no rest. To the roof one looked for a little change—for a moment's ease; and there, notwithstanding the folly that had been perpetrated of painting the stone itself and for ever spoiling its beautiful natural color, something like quiet was found in the dull monochrome, and the shadows lay comfortably, so to say, among the groinings. So far as the Central Hall and other portions to which we shall refer hereafter are concerned, there is an end of this, thanks to the glittering works of "The Venice and Murano Glass and Mosaic Company." It would have been less unfortunate had a less effective but more sober sort of mosaic been used here; for nine-tenths of the designs are illegible on account of the glittering of the gold and other colored tesseræ. These reflect the light from the great gaselier in a manner which is distressing; nor is there any hope that time will reduce this untoward splendor, because it is boasted of these mosaics that they suffer no changes and remain undimmed by age. Hope presents itself, however, in the assurance of the promoters of these decorations that they may be washed: if so, it is clearly expected that they will get dirty; therefore as dirt will dim them, we say let them remain unwashed for long periods of time.

It is characteristic of Englishmen when dealing with artistic questions that they frequently forget propriety and circumstance in carrying out their desires for reproducing forms of art which are admirable in other countries and climates and for other purposes. Thus our windy hills and bleak moors are studded with "Italian" villas, our smoky cities enriched with buildings which offer costly carvings to the destructive air and its deposit of soot. It was but the other day that, at a tremendous cost, we finished in granite the parap s of the Thames embankment, and wrought them, not in the grave manner of the Egyptians when dealing with the same material, or what would have been best, in a simple form of Gothic character, but with the elaborate, angular, and manifold mouldings of one of the noblest phases of Gothic art, which were wisely adopted for soft stone only. Thus we threw both money and labor away. London is rife with blunders like these. We spoiled a good arch and a tolerable colossal statue by bringing them together at Hyde Park Corner. Having got them there, and our blunder being obvious, we obstinately keep together what, if apart, would be ornaments, to form eyesores. A frightful sum was spent on the facade of the British Museum, and a colonnade erected to darken one of its most important galleries. We spoiled Trafalgar Square and the National Gallery by sticking in a small space in the middle of its large area a column which would have been an example of bad art, but is fatal where it is. Instances of such defective judgment are almost innumerable. Now, the mosaic decorations which suit the brilliant atmosphere of Venice, and the vaulted spaces of Romanesque roofs and unmoulded domes, and the expansive walls of Italian churches, are not suited to buildings such as the Houses of Parliament, which are mostly used at night, and illuminated by scores of jets of gas of which the light is reflected in dazzling brightness from thousands of tesseræ of glass. Nor does it seem desirable to fritter away what unbroken surfaces remain in the already too dark roofs of the "Houses" by introducing elaborate and deeply-hued patterns, however well they may be designed, and however faultlessly they may be wrought. To put colored decorations, such as pictures and the like, in places which are illuminated in the day by light which passes through a superabundance of richly-hued stained glass is absurd. If we must have colored windows, then *grisaille* only is compatible with gorgeous pictures and resplendent mosaics. This being undeniably the case, is it not strange that, with every facility for reproducing the designs of Messrs. Poynter and Clayton & Bell in a sober sort of mosaic, we employ tesseræ which flash back the garishness of the chandeliers, and rival the gaudy windows in splendor? All this is contrary not only to common sense, but to the practice of Gothic architects of the best time.

We desire to speak of Mr. Poynter's design, before referred to, with reservations as to the sort of mosaic which has been employed to reproduce it. As a picture it is admirable, and perfectly suited to mural decoration. The subject is St. George, who appears standing between figures of Fortitude and Purity. The expressions, drawing, color, and enrichments of this work are what we should expect from such accomplished hands. We congratulate the public on the skill and learning of the painter employed in their service.

Other mosaic works of the company in question are in progress at Westminster: thus the roof of the landing at the head of the staircase which leads to the Royal Gallery from the Norman Porch is being decorated in their mode from designs of Messrs. Clayton & Bell, and so far as we able to form an opinion of it as at present unfinished, apparently with great success; here the work is small, its surrounding architecture is comparatively sober, and its accompanying decorations simpler than in the Central Hall. A trifling specimen was some months ago executed in the chimney-piece of the Queen's Robing Room. We have said nothing of the cost of mosaic as a mode of decoration: it must be very great, but the permanency of the results is to be set against the expense.

CONFIDENTIAL.

A Clerk of that Sort Steals $8000—Particulars of the Robbery and Flight.

The Chicago *Post* of Saturday says:—

A well-known young man of this city, Charles E. Rowan, has played what now appears to be a deep game upon his employers, Messrs. C. Hinckley & Co., commission merchants, having an office in the Chamber of Commerce building. He has absconded with United States bond valued at $6000 and currency amounting to $2000. He has been employed as confidential clerk and bookkeeper by the above firm for 5 years past.

On Monday evening last, Rowan, who is a single man of about twenty-eight years, left his aged and widowed mother, saying that he was going to Waukegan to spend the 22d. Two days afterwards a letter was found upon a bureau in Rowan's room, addressed to his mother, and in which was inclosed a letter to Mr. Hinckley. In the letter to his mother Rowan bade her good-by, and said that was probably the last time she would see him alive. The letter to Mr. Hinckley was substantially as follows:—"My brain is cracked; I cannot stand this pressure any longer. When you find me, you will learn the quickest manner of death; and I bequeath to you all that is left of me."

Upon learning of Rowan's departure, Mr. Hinckley made an examination of securities at the Union National Bank, and found that his United States bonds, amounting to $5000 and valued at $6000, had been withdrawn by Rowan after banking hours, he having been authorized to do the banking busines of the firm. Upon further investigation, a deficiency of a couple of thousand dollars was discovered, making Rowan a defaulter to the extent of about $8000.

Nothing has been seen or heard of Rowan since his departure. The absconder is five feet eight inches high, has brown wavy hair, and moustache and whiskers of the same hue. He has a Roman nose and dark blue eyes. He is of rather slender stature, and weighs about 140 pounds.

WANTED A BABY.

A Peculiar Case in a Justice's Office—Value of a "White Complected Baby."

An amusing case came up for adjudication in a Tennessee court recently, which created quite a little sensation among the numerous spectators in the court. A colored girl named Clark sued a Mrs. Clara Patterson, who lives on McCall street, to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars "for services rendered in procuring a baby." The evidence showed that at the present time Mrs. Patterson has a husband who is at present a resident of Davenport, Iowa. A short time ago she told the girl Clark that she was to procure a baby, and offered her three hundred dollars if she would get her a "nice, white-complected one." The girl went to work, and after diligent search for three weeks among her friends and acquaintances, she managed to get a colored woman who had a quadroonish infant of about three months old, to surrender it into her keeping, promising that the juvenile would be carefully attended to and properly brought up. With her little charge in her arms she went directly to the house of Mrs. Patterson, although it was about eleven o'clock at night, and handed the infant to her. No sooner, however, had she inspected the little one's face than she exclaimed: "Good gracious! I don't want a nigger baby," and plaintiff refused to have anything to do with the child, or to pay the girl the amount she had promised. The girl was in a dilemma. The mother refused to take it back. Mrs. Patterson would have nothing to do with the youngster, and as the girl was unable to support the child, her friends advised her enter suit for the amount mentioned in the verbal contract. In order to bring this case under the jurisdiction of a justice, she threw off fifty dollars and entered suit for $250, which, as previously stated, came up for a hearing before Justice Griffith. Several witnesses corroborated the testimony of the girl as to the main facts, and she received judgment for the amount claimed. The case was appealed.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

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AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, STOVES, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 3, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; walnut library suits; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; rosewood pianoforte; two mahogany pianos; French plate mirrors, three walnut bookcases; walnut sideboards; wardrobes; extension, library, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges; armchairs; hat stands; etageres; bedsteads; washstands; chamber and dining-room chairs; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china, glass, and tinware; large assortment of office desks and tables; cigar pompey; cabinetmaker's bench, gas-consuming and cooking stoves; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, superior musical box, plays to 8 airs.

Also, decorated china, dinner, and dessert set, 145 pieces.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Also, large and superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans.

Also, large iron safe, made by Miller & Shaw.

FRENCH PLATE MIRROR.

Also, large French-plate mirror, suitable for a restaurant. 3 1 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

March 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 25 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

March 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 2 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

March 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 1 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 2 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

R. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,

No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

POSITIVE SALE OF 100 OIL PAINTINGS,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,

March 2 and 3.

Embracing the usual variety of landscapes, marine views, cattle and fruit pieces, all mounted in fine gold-leaf frames. The above invoice must be sold without the least reserve, to make room for one of the largest sales ever held in this city. Now on exhibition in the galleries up stairs. 2 26 4t

GEORGE H. BECHTEL

Will make his

THIRD SALE OF EXTRA QUALITY TRIPLE PLATED SILVER-WARE

On Thursday,

March 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom of R. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street, consisting of the usual great variety of first-class goods, which are all warranted as represented, or no sale.

Goods on exhibition and catalogues ready on Wednesday morning. 3 1 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Executors' Important Peremptory Sale at the New Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

STOCK OF FINE DIAMONDS, ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, Gold and Silver Hunting-Case and Open-Face Watches, Field and Opera-Glasses, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

March 3, at 11 o'clock, at the new auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, without reserve, an excellent and well-selected stock of fine diamonds and elegant watches, including fine cluster diamond ring, 5 stones; solitaire ring, 1 karat; 5 solitaire rings; 2 18 k. gold hunting-case quarter seconds watches; genuine Jules Jurgensen lever watch, in 18 karat gold case, with certificate; fine 18 karat gold independent seconds watches, made by James Courvoisier, Geneva; fine gold hunting-case watches, made by Moncas, Cooper, Crossman & Son, Tobias, Huguenin, Jos. Johnson, William Dixon, and others; 18 karat gold hunting-case watch, Howard movement; 40 hunting-case and open face watches; gold and silver chains; field and opera-glasses of every description and quality, and other goods; the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the goods will be exhibited. 1t

Sale at No. 1018 Spring Garden Street.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT, Rich-toned 7⅓ Octave Pianoforte, Handsome Etagere, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, etc.

On Monday Morning.

March 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1018 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture, including elegant walnut parlor suit, covered with fine green plush; rich tone 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by Hammar, in elegant rosewood case; elegant walnut etagere; handsome medallion Brussels carpet; chamber furniture; cottage suit; beds and bedding; china and glassware; carpets; oil-cloth; kitchen utensils, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [3 28 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY DIRECT FROM JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS' MANUFACTORY AT SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

On Wednesday Morning and Evening,

At 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of the above ware, comprising tea and coffee services, with urns and trays to match; dinner and breakfast castors; butter dishes; spoon goblets; ladles; spoons; forks; wine frames, etc. etc.

Also, a complete assortment of pearl and ivory-handle table cutlery.

Goods open for examination on Tuesday. 3 28 3t

SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, TOYS, TIN, WOOD AND IRON WARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street (second story), will be sold the stock of a housekeeper's furnishing store, consisting of tin ware, a large assortment of French fancy baskets, japanned toilet ware, sheepskin door and carriage mats, iron ware, brushes, castors, skates, toys, feather dusters, step-ladders, towel-racks, shoe-boxes, sewing machines, children's hats, etc.

Catalogues can be had on Wednesday. 3 1 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Rolls of New Brussels Carpets; Axminster, Brussels, and other Carpets; Second-hand Rosewood Piano Fortes and Parlor Organs, large and small Mantel and Pier Mirrors; Spring and Hair Mattresses; Office Tables; Counters; Show-cases; Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery; Oil Paintings and Engravings; large Marble Clock, with carved figures; Stoves; China; Glassware, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc., of every description.

FURNITURE OF A DWELLING.

Also, the entire furniture of a dwelling-house, removed to the store.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MARBLE CLOCK, ETC.

At 2 o'clock, will be sold, rosewood pianos; 2 walnut-case parlor organs; large marble clock; 2 upright silver-mounted show-cases, etc. 3 2 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday morning, March 3,

At 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 2 28 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 t

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

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WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 24 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.

Description of the Proposed Structure.

Mr. John W. Murphy, to whom the contract for the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street has been awarded, will, as soon as his securities are approved, proceed to the erection of the proposed structure, which is to extend from the intersection of Chippewa street with South street upon the eastern side, to the high ground of the Almshouse property beyond the Junction and West Chester Railroads on the west side of the river. It will be composed of seven hundred feet rough rubble retaining walls; two hundred and fifteen feet of irregular range retaining walls; six hundred and eighty-five feet of brick arches with stone rings; one hundred and sixty-nine feet of iron girder bridge over railroads; seventy-four feet of main abutments, standing five hundred and seventy-six feet apart; with five hundred and eighty-four feet superstructure, consisting of two permanent spans of one hundred and eighty-five feet each, and pivot draw, with two openings of seventy-seven feet each, supported upon cast-iron piers. From Chippewa street, for a distance of four hundred and seventy-three feet, the roadway will be supported by retaining walls, connected at their western end by an abutment for four brick segmental flue arches, with stone rings, backing, spandrils, and coping, to be erected between the retaining walls, and the eastern main abutment upon a curve of two hundred and twenty-seven feet radius, the spans to be thirty-four feet on the north, and forty feet on the south side, with versed sines relatively of nine, eleven, thirteen, and fifteen feet. The piers to be five and one-half feet thick; located with their centre lines upon lines of radii to the curve, tangential to the line of South street at face of abutment connecting retaining walls, and to the diverted line of bridge crossing the river, at the back of the main eastern abutment. The width of the approach will be fifty-five feet from face to face, with carriage way thirty-five feet, and a ten feet wide footway upon each side. The main abutment will be thirty-seven feet from back to face, with a width of sixty feet. The western abutment of main bridge will correspond in size and architecture with the eastern, and between its western face and the Junction Railroad, a distance of five hundred and fourteen feet, there will be ten arches, built of brick, having spans of forty-five and eight-tenths feet each, and twelve feet versed sine; with piers five and one-half feet thick, and an abutment at the Junction Railroad eleven feet thick. At the crossing of the railroads there will be three spans of wrought-iron girders, fifty-six and four-tenths feet long, giving a clear headway of sixteen feet, supported by two lines of wrought-iron columns placed between the tracks of the railroad. From the abutment upon the western side of the railroads, the approach will be supported by retaining walls. The width from face to face of retaining walls, and of approach archways, will be the same as on eastern side of the river.

All the masonry of the bridge below high water is to be laid in hydraulic cement, and above that level in mortar composed of wood lime and sand (or screened gravel), in such proportions as the engineer may specify. The piers in the river to sustain the main bridge superstructure will consist of cast-iron columns. Those for the permanent spans (one on each side of draw) will be of two columns, eight feet exterior diameter, with ice-breakers at each end, composed of a column four feet diameter, with top at datum line. The pivot pier, to sustain the draw, will be constructed with nine cast-iron columns, the centre column to be six feet diameter, and the outside line four feet diameter, placed at distances of twelve and five-tenths feet from centre to centre, so that they shall form a circle with a diameter to their outside of thirty-six feet. The columns, for permanent spans, will be sunk at the distance of thirty-six feet from centre to centre. The two permanent spans will be each one hundred and ninety feet long, and constructed entirely of iron, excepting the joist and planking of roadway and footway. There will be two trusses for each span twenty-five feet in height and thirty-six feet from centre to centre, outside of which will be footways six feet wide in the clear. The draw is to be twenty-three feet in width from centre to centre of truss, with outside footways six feet in the clear. The turning of the draw shall be effected by means of a rack, secured to and around the entire circle of the twelve inch beams forming the lower tread of travelling-wheels, into which shall work a ten inch pinion, having such additional gearing as may, in the judgment of the engineer, be requisite to enable two men, without undue exertion, to swing the draw. The gearing to have an upright shaft, extending to within six inches of the top floor of draw, upon which a lever with socket head can readily be placed, and to which the necessary power for turning can be applied.

All materials provided shall be of the best description, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, or, in his absence, by the engineer in charge. And if any materials which the engineer may deem of inferior quality or unfitted to be used are brought to the work, the same shall be forthwith removed, and if the directions of the engineer are not complied with within twenty-four hours after written notice, he shall be at liberty to remove the same at the expense of the contractor.

The time fixed for the completion of this work is thirty months from the date of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor's order to commence. And the contractor shall pay as liquidated damages $200 for every day that any part of the said work, by his default, shall remain unfinished after that time.

As stated in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, Mr. Murphy contracts to build the bridge above described for the sum of $770,000.

A CONTESTED WILL.—The consideration of a will case involving half a million of dollars is now before the Register's Court. The will is that of the late Edward Penn Middleton, who died April 1, 1869. Hon. F. C. Brewster and James Otterson are the executors. The will, besides giving estates to private individuals, contains the following charitable bequests:—Northern Home for Friendless Children, $1000; Magdalen Society of Philadelphia, $1000; Old Man's Home, $1000; Managers of the private cemetery at Blackwoodtown, N. J., $1000; Presbyterian Church, Blackwoodtown, N. J., $1000; Methodist Church, Blackwoodtown, N. J., $1000; and Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, $1000.

The contestant, George W. Middleton, affirms that parts of the will are not in the handwriting of the deceased, and that the signature is a forgery. An examiner has been appointed to take testimony in the case. A number of witnesses were examined yesterday. Able counsel has been engaged on both sides. The will has been photographed for the convenience of those interested.

THE P. E. CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.—In yesterday's issue it was stated that a donation party had been given by the members of the Church of the Mediator to their rector, Mr. S. E. Appleton. This was not a donation party, but a congregational reception visit was given by the rector himself to the congregation on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Mr. Appleton's rectorship. It was attended by both rich and poor, young and old, and was the occasion of an interchange of pleasant congratulations between all members of the parish.

This parish is now in a most flourishing condition. Nearly five hundred children and adults attend the Sunday Schools and Bible classes attached to the church The communicants number nearly four hundred, and the Bishop of the diocese will administer the rite of confirmation to several new applicants in the church building, Nineteenth and Lombard streets, on next Sunday evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—To-morrow evening Bayard Taylor will lecture at the Academy of Music on the subject of "Reform in Art." Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular writers and lecturers of the day, and with such a subject those who attend to-morrow evening may anticipate a fine discourse.

ON THE POTOMAC.

A Grand Entertainment by the Officers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the Receiving Ship—A Dazzling Sight—A Galaxy of Youth and Beauty Takes a War Vessel by Storm.

Last evening one of the great events of the season took place in the form of a brilliant entertainment given by the officers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and of the receiving ship to their friends, both ladies and gentlemen. The place where the party was held was the receiving ship itself, the Potomac, now lying near the dock at the Navy Yard. Great numbers of invitations had been issued, and those having charge of the affair had received large numbers of regrets, so much so as to make them doubt the success of the entertainment. But the result showed that the number present was fully as great as the large frigate could possibly accommodate. Had a greater number been present there would have been serious interference with the pleasures of the occasion. As it was, all enjoyed themselves to the best of their ability. The greatest credit is due to those in charge.

The Navy Yard presented quite an unusual appearance for that time of the night. The large entrance gates were thrown open during the whole evening, and about 9 o'clock an almost uninterrupted line of carriages wended their way through the entrance and down the long street of the yard to the wharf. The best preparations had been made to show the way to those not acquainted with it. Long lines of ships' lanterns, burning brightly in all colors, were hung upon trees and fences, and served to show the path distinctly to both foot passengers and those in carriages. On nearing the Delaware front of the yard, after passing the large ship house the sound of music directed the guests to the gangway of the Potomac. Entrance was made either by the ship's ladder over the bulwarks or through a port-hole in the side. On entering the ship it was found that sailors were stationed at various points to direct the uninitiated in which direction to go and where to find the dressing-rooms. The ladies' dressing-room was in the Commodore's cabin, while that of the gentlemen was in the ward-room, on the berth deck. The dancing saloon was on the spar deck, which is usually open to the air, but which for this occasion had been covered with thick canvas and bunting, so as to make it almost impenetrable to the cold. The saloon thus formed was decorated with flags in the greatest profusion. The American and English colors were displayed at various points, while the ceiling was formed of several large American flags placed so as to form a tent-like awning. Several flags were placed around the sides, and helped to give a rich appearance to the scene. The band was stationed on a temporary raised gallery at one end. Directly in the rear was the bridge, which was crowded with sailors looking on and thoroughly enjoying the sight. At the other end, near the stern of the vessel, was the poop-deck, raised some distance above the main deck, which was used by those of the guests who wished to look on, and which was also in demand for a promenade.

Under the poop-deck, in the cabin, were three large punch bowls, containing fluids of all degrees of strength to suit all tastes, and here those fatigued by dancing retired to rest and refresh themselves.

The saloon was brilliantly illuminated with ship-lanterns of all colors, and also with three large chandeliers, each formed of three star-shaped rows of candles, and ornamented with bayonets. Around the walls various small arms were arranged in appropriate devices.

The dancing commenced about 9 o'clock and continued until a late hour. The floor was thronged with officers in uniform and ladies in full dress. The attendance embraced all the noted belles of Philadelphia, and many from New York, Brooklyn, Washington, and other cities. Many naval officers of high rank were in attendance.

Among them the following were noticed:—

Miss Isabella S. Sherman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sky-blue silk dress, with white valenciennes, hair parted, with a pink rose; Mrs. Landis, green silk dress, white tarletan overskirt, ornament of golden leaves in hair, diamonds and gold; Mrs. Longstreth, pearl-colored silk dress, with valenciennes lace, gold and diamonds; Mrs. Thomas Webster, pearl-colored brocade; with an embroidered muslin overskirt, and diamonds; crimson flowers in hair. Mrs. Mitchell, pearl-colored silk dress, crimson velvet overskirt, and diamonds, crimson flowers in hair. The Misses Crosman, daughters of General Crosman, white tarletan dresses trimmed with white satin, looped up with flowers. Mrs. General Crosman, black velvet dress and diamonds. Mrs. Judge Kelley, Mrs. Goforth, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Captain N. B. Harrison, Miss Adele E. Hirst, and many others.

Mrs. Knickerbocker, of New York, was present in a striped silk sack, low-necked dress, and train. She was adorned with the most elegant diamonds, and was one of the most beautiful women in the room. Many naval officers of high rank and distinguished gentlemen were in attendance, among whom were Admiral Breese, General William Van Vleit, Commodore Marchand, Major Joseph P. Tobias, Colonel Kintzing, of U. S. Marine Corps, Commodore De Camp, Capt. A. Murray, Capt. N. B. Harrison and officers of the United States steamship Congress, Lieutenant Commanders Hawley and Glass, Major Parker; Lieutenants R. R. Neill, Sherman, and Wiley; Mr. Whipple (Brooklyn), Paymaster Fulton, and Surgeon McClellan.

The supper, which took place at about seven bells, ship time, was served on the gun-deck, immediately under the dancing-floor. The cooking was conducted in the forward part of the ship, where women cooks performed their duties under the wondering gaze of hundreds of sailors. The table presented a most tempting appearance, but after the grand march had been played by the orchestra its beauties speedily disappeared. The eating and eating materials were in the most inappropriate proximity to the ship's guns and other implements of warfare. One young lady was noticed enjoying her supper while perched on the top of a 9-inch Dalgren.

The officers having charge of the affair may be fully satisfied with the result of their exertions. Every one expressed themselves highly delighted, and it was not until an early hour in the morning that the guests departed to their homes, leaving the festive vessel to rest and quietness.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Tenth district, is one of the most efficient officers Mayor Fox has. The secret of his success is that he possesses some brains, which very few of the others do.

—Hamrick & Co., No. 45 N. Eighth street, have resumed specie payment, half dollars, quarters, and ten cent pieces being freely given in change to purchasers. This *silvery* idea, which will beyond peradventure lead others into the same path, originated, we are informed, in the *cranium* of "Auntie" Johnson, the celebrated prophetess, who predicts that gold will fall to pieces *before* their dry goods will.

—We yesterday heard an old "coon" grumble over a newsboy entering a passenger car. The same "coon" collects soap-fat six days out of the seven. Riches is riches.

—The firemen are again commencing their growlings. For a short time last night a riot on Chesnut street seemed impending.

—The mania for sounding false alarms for fire has again broken out.

—Recorder Givin this morning left for Harrisburg, with the ballot-boxes of the Third and Fourth wards, which are required by the Watt-Diamond committee.

—The new South Street Bridge will serve as a splendid convenience to the disgusted inmates of Blockley.

—King of Select is of the opinion that there is more wisdom in the religious column of a Sunday contemporary than in a volume of condensed sermons.

VISIT FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—Philadelphia is soon to be favored with the presence of the Vice-President. He will visit the city and deliver an address at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 25th of March. Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, and has been so fortunate as to secure some of the leading men of the nation to speak on the occasion.

MISSING.—James Linton, aged 32 years, five feet nine inches in height, weighing about 140 pounds, reddish moustache and goatee, left his boarding-house, No. 112 N. Fifteenth street, on the night of the 20th ultimo, and has not since been heard of. He left the gas burning in his room and his hat on the bed.

STABLE DESTROYED.

Four Horses Perish in the Flames.

Last night, about 11:30 o'clock, a watchman employed on Delaware avenue, near Poplar street, discovered that the stable of John A. Bruner was on fire. The building was situated in the lumber yard owned by Mr. Bruner, extending from Beach street to Delaware avenue, and north of Poplar street.

The fire had evidently been smouldering for some time, and was only discovered when the flames burst through their wooden barriers. An alarm was speedily sounded, but before the firemen could reach the spot the entire structure was doomed.

The building was frame, about one hundred feet in length and two stories high, and attached were sheds used for wagon houses and a shingle-shaving depot. There were stored in the sheds three large lumber trucks, and in the stable were six valuable horses. But two of the animals were rescued, the others perished in the flames. From the stable the fire communicated to several piles of lumber, one of which was also destroyed. The surrounding houses on Beach and Poplar streets, which are mostly all frame, were at one time in imminent danger of destruction.

The roof of the building occupied by Mr. Bruner as a counting-house and sawmill, on the river side of Delaware avenue, caught several times, but the firemen kept it closely guarded and prevented the spread of the flames. Meanwhile sparks ignited the roof of the rolling-mill of Messrs. Verree & Mitchell, directly in the rear, which was pretty well burned off. The stable was no doubt fired by some prowling vagabond, as there was neither light nor lamp used in the place. The loss will not fall far short of $5000.

DEMOCRATIC WHISKY.—Among the many Emeralders who left the green hills of the "Ould Dart" was David Conners. Now when David paid his passage and set sail he knew no more about "Sambo" or the fifteenth amendment than does Louis Napoleon or Mayor Fox's policemen. Arriving here safe and sound, he was somewhat disappointed at the condition of things. In the first place, gold was not found in the streets, and, secondly, the "bloody nagurs" had as good a right to work at hod-carrying as he.

Of course, his warm blood boiled, and he swore by "howly murther" that he would "bate every one of them." Accordingly he yesterday stepped into a Democratic grog-shop, and, filling himself with "kill me quick," sallied out in search of the foe. At Eleventh and Locust streets stood a two-horse carriage, and on the box thereof sat a genuine descendant of "Ham," with a countenance as immovable as that of a statue. "What the divil are ye grinin' at?" said David. To this Africa made no response. The question was repeated, with a like result, when the now thoroughly irate Hibernian leaped on the seat, and, dragging Africa to the ground, proceeded to give him what Paddy gave the drum.

Now Mr. Coachman was blessed with a good pair of lungs, and he used them to such an effect that an officer soon arrived, who took David to the station house, and Alderman Morrow held him in $800 bail to answer.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS DILLARD.—This distinguished Naval Surgeon died yesterday at his residence in this city, in the seventieth year of his age. He entered the Navy as Assistant-Surgeon in 1824. He was born in Virginia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Navy on November 15, 1824, and on the 3d of January, 1828, was commissioned Surgeon.

In his early naval career he was employed in the squadron fitted out to cruise against the pirates in the West Indies, and later he took an active part in the Florida and Mexican wars.

At the outbreak of the late Rebellion we find him on duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Home Squadron, and when the squadron was enlarged and converted into the Atlantic blockading squadron, under the command of Admiral Stringham, he was transferred to it as the Fleet Surgeon. In this capacity he was present at the capture of Hatteras Inlet. Before the close of the war he was obliged to retire from active service afloat on account of ill health and advanced age. He stood fourth on the list of Surgeons and ranked as Captain. His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, in Holy Trinity Church, Rittenhouse Square.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-day (Ash Wednesday) the forty days lenten fasting opens. The season of fashionable balls and parties is closed for the time being. The day and season are observed by the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Episcopalian denominations, who will hold services at intervals during the week days until the coming of Easter. The faithful of the Roman Catholics, who wish to rightly observe lent, will, according to the rules laid down by the administrator of the diocese, partake of but one meal a day, except on Sundays. All Roman Catholics who are over twenty-one years of age are expected to observe this regulation unless legitimately dispensed.

To these the meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until noon, and a small meal called a collation, of about one-fourth part of an ordinary meal, is allowed in the evening. A warm drink and a cracker may be taken in the morning. The sick, the young, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who through weakness cannot fast without injury to their health are exempted from these obligations.

MEAT.—The Tenth district was the scene of a transaction in meat yesterday, which, although carried out on a limited scale, serves to show what can be done.

Mary Ann Walker and Sarah Daley whilst prospecting around reached a butcher shop, kept by one Benjamin Selser, on Randolph street, above Thompson, in which they saw hanging some fine beef and mutton. Says Sarah to Mary, do you like mutton? Yes, said Mary; both then smacked their lips in expectation and held a consultation. The result was Mary entered the shop and cribbed a piece of mutton. Both then proceeded towards their home to eat it, but on the way they were stopped by an officer, who "cooked their mutton" by taking them before Alderman Eggleton, when they were held, in default of $700 bail each, to answer.

CHLOROFORM AND BURGLARY.—On the night of the 1st of December last, the distillery on Kent street, above Twenty-fifth, was entered by burglars, who jimmied open the rear door, chloroformed the private watchman employed in the place, and robbed him of his watch, chain, and pocket-book. The burglars then searched the place, and obtaining nothing further, left. Since then a search has been kept up for the rascals, and yesterday three fellows named Bernard Roch, Joseph Fagan, and Thomas Gray were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. They will have a hearing at the Central to-day.

CLUBS TRUMPS.—On Monday night a brawl occurred in front of a groggery on Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth, which Officer Davis, of the Sixth district, after considerable difficulty, quelled by arresting one of the participants named H. Kirby. Last night he ran across another of the brawlers, and in attempting to arrest him was pretty severely handled. The fellow grabbed the officer's mace, and applied it pretty freely to his head. The knight of the club, however, conquered his man, and Alderman Jones sent him to prison in default of $1000 bail.

JUVENILE THIEF.—A Seventh district officer about 4½ o'clock this morning captured, at Beach and Noble streets, a lad who gives his name as John Vaughn, who had in his possession a grey blanket and a buffalo robe, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The lad was committed for a further hearing. The goods await an owner at the station house.

WHITE LEAD.—John Jones yesterday stole a keg of white lead from the front of a drug store at Second and Poplar streets. He was noticed, followed, and arrested, and Alderman Shoemaker committed him to prison in default of $300 bail to answer at court.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Twelfth district last night arrested seven corner loungers. They were all held to bail to keep the peace.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.

A Meeting of the Ship Owners' Association—Report of the Transactions for the Year.

The annual meeting of the members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association" was held at two o'clock this afternoon, at the office of the association, No. 123 Walnut street, President John W. Everman in the chair.

The annual report read before the meeting gave the following particulars:—

The association numbers 466 members, and there are 313 vessels enrolled under its protection. During the past year its income has been $4714'07, and its expenditures $3729'12, whilst there is now in the treasury an unexpended balance of $2143'27.

The association at a meeting held in September refused to repeal the resolutions charging $2'50 per ton freight on coal to points east of Cape Cod, and $2 per ton from Philadelphia to Rhode Island.

A resolution was passed directing all captains to refuse to pay all harbor masters' and port wardens' fees at the port of Philadelphia.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature by the port wardens and harbor masters to compel captains to pay, but by the exertions of the association it was defeated.

Complaint was also made of the Health Officer's charges, but without effect.

The subject of pilotage engrossed a large share of attention. On October 6th the Board of Directors passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That believing half-pilotage charges to be unjust and unconstitutional, this association is opposed to paying them any longer when assessed upon vessels enrolled and licensed in the coasting trade.

On the 17th of November, A. D. 1869, the Solicitor reported that suit had been brought by the Pilots' Association against Captains John Garwood, of the schooner R. W. Godfrey, for half-pilotage.

The case was referred to the Solicitor with power to act, if in his judgment it might be necessary, and with instructions to make it a test case. The aldermen before whom the suit was brought decided in favor of the Pilots' Association; appeal was taken to the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the 6th day of December, 1869. This case, the report says, is still pending, and adds that the board, whilst they will take every proper step to have the constitutionality of the law tested, cannot say whether the ultimate decision will be for or against them. A bill is now pending in Congress removing not only half pilotage but also other vexatious charges, of which the shipping interests complain. Resolutions have been passed directing captains belonging to the association not to pay pilot fees on entering or departing from the ports of Philadelphia, Boston, and Charleston, S. C., unless service is rendered.

It has also been resolved that on and after the first day of August, A. D. 1869, no coal will be freighted from any United States port, by vessels belonging to or members of this association, except upon a bill of lading containing the following demurrage clause:—

"And twenty-four hours after the arrival at the above-named port, and notice thereof to the consignee named, there shall be allowed for receiving said cargo at the rate of one day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, for every hundred tons thereof; after which the cargo, consignee, or assignee shall pay demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton a day, Sundays and legal holidays not excepted, upon the full amount of cargo, as per this bill of lading, for each and every day's detention, and pro rata for parts and portions of a day, beyond the days above specified, until the cargo is fully discharged, which freight and demurrage shall constitute a lien upon said cargo."

Various other matters of minor importance were mentioned in the report. The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association has now been in successful operation for two years.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Agricultural Society was held this morning at their room, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. H. Ingersoll, Esq., Vice-President of the society, President.

On motion, H. G. Sharpless, Esq., of Chesnut Hill, was elected a member of the society.

On motion of Mr. Craig Biddle, Joseph Patterson, Esq., President of the Western Bank, was nominated for membership.

Mr. John Haines, delegate from the society to the experimental farms in Chester county, presented the report of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pascall Morris exhibited a patent twig cutter and fruit gatherer.

Mr. Pascall Morris, editor of the *Practical Farmer*, read an interesting essay on "High Farming," which was listened to with great attention.

On motion, the essay was referred to the Executive Committee for publication. Adjourned.

WHISKY WHOLESALE.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night the officers of the Delaware Harbor Police force captured on Delaware avenue a horse and wagon in which were two men, one of whom gives his name as McNamee. On searching the vehicle it was found to contain two boxes, in which were one twenty-two gallon cask, four ten gallon casks, two five gallon casks, two gallon demijohn, and a mineral water bottle with whisky, the latter being intended for immediate use. The "benzine" was removed to the station house, but soon after taken out and set upon the wharf, Lieutenant Smith fearing that it would explode. This morning whisky, men, and vehicle were handed over to the United States officials.

THE KAVANAUGH SHOOTING CASE.—Patrick McCormick, who shot Charles Kavanaugh during a bar-room brawl at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, on the afternoon of the 22d ult., had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast yesterday, and was recommitted to prison, Kavanaugh's physician testifying that his patient was still in danger, the ball not having been extracted.

BURGLARY ON CHESNUT STREET.—About half past five o'clock this morning burglars effected an entrance into Campbell's cloak store, Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and robbed it of unmanufactured goods to the amount of $1000. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open a rear window.

RUN OVER.—About quarter past 11 o'clock last night, a negro named James Tert was run over and seriously injured by the carriage of the Robert Morris Hose Company at Sixth and Lombard streets. He was taken to his residence, No. 723 Lombard street.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner this morning held an inquest upon the body of George Ryan, aged 4 years, who died from injuries received by the kick of a horse on Cherry street, above Sixth, some days since. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ANOTHER BRUTE.—Frank Metzman is the name of a specimen of the genus brute who was arrested at Franklin and Noble streets last night for drunkenness and wife-beating. Alderman Massey sent the "animal" to prison.

INDUCEMENTS TO BURGLARY.—The police of the Fifth district report finding open last night the doors of five houses, and during the month just passed, over 50 dwellings were found unguarded by locks or bolts.

WARRANTS TO BE ISSUED.—Colonel Mulholland, of the Third Regiment, is about having warrants issued for the arrest of parties who have left the regiment and refused to give up or return their arms.

PUSHERS.—John Reynolds and John Remester have been held in $600 bail each by Alderman Quirk for the attempted theft of a push-cart from the neighborhood of Fifth and Market streets.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Whilst a lady named Stalcup was passing along Sansom street yesterday afternoon she was hit by a falling brick, and made a narrow escape from serious injury.

TRIFLING FIRE.—At 10 o'clock to-day a slight fire occurred at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, caused by a foul chimney.

FOUND OPEN.—The doors of the store No. 116 N Delaware avenue were found open by the Fourth district officers last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Lewis Grimm was tried in this court for selling lottery policies. Detective Charles Miller testified that on the 7th of December he arrested the defendant at a room in the rear of No. 1207 Germantown road. When he went into the place he found the defendant sitting at a table, with a book before him containing the monthly returns of his business to his backers, and he also found one policy ticket. The defendant then said that Miller had just spoiled a good thing for him, as he was about to make a ten-dollar sale.

The defense offered no evidence, but relied simply upon the argument of counsel, who succeeded in sending the jury out, they not having agreed up to the time of our going to press.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Robert springs, alias James Hawley, was put upon trial, charged with false pretenses. The case was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney J. T. Pratt and Alexander H. Rogers, U. S. District Attorney of Baltimore.

The Postmaster at Chesnut Hill testified that in the early part of May last two letters came to his office for Miss Fanny M. Jackson, one an ordinary, unregistered letter, and the other a registered letter from Preston, England. The defendant called for Miss Jackson's mail, and received the unregistered letter, but was told that the other would not be delivered without an order from the person to whom it was directed, or it would be forwarded to any place designated by such person. He received several notes signed "Fanny M. Jackson," concerning her mail matters, and finally on the 15th of May he sent through the mail the registered package to this lady's address at No. 2132 Christian street.

The mail carrier testified that he delivered about this same time a foreign letter registered at the defendant's house, No. 2132 Christian street, but that he then knew the defendant by the name of Thomas French. The defendant's wife received the letter, and took the receipt-book into one of the rooms, and it was in a few minutes returned to him with the required receipt, purporting to have been signed by Miss Jackson.

Detective Benjamin Franklin testified that in October last he received a letter from the defendant acknowledging that he had perpetrated the Washington autograph frauds in England, and had written letters to England soliciting charity, under an assumed name, to which he received many answers containing money, and he made special allusion to the "Jackson letters," but he denied ever having wronged any person in the United States, promised never again to obtain money by dishonorable means and said he had only been driven ever to have done so by the deepest affliction.

Robert C. Davis, an expert in the matter of handwriting, testified that he was quite familiar with the handwriting of the defendant, and that the signature "Fanny M. Jackson" to the receipt in the carrier's book for the registered letter was the defendant's, and also several orders were signed by him. He also said he possessed several letters in the name of Fanny M. Jackson which were in the handwriting of the defendant. On trial.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE PAREPA-ROSA TROUPE will give two performances on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week at the Academy of Music, when Flotow's *Martha* and Weber's *Oberon* will be produced. The sale of seats will commence on Friday at the Academy.

AT THE CHESNUT the J. C.'s will have a benefit this afternoon.

This evening Mr. Frank Mayo will appear as "D'Artignan" in the drama of *The Three Guardsmen*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in their new Irish drama of *Set in Gold*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. L. L. James will have a benefit this evening, when *The Bride of Lammermoor* and the comedietta of *The Happiest Day of my Life* will be presented. Mr. James is a favorite actor, and we hope that he will have a full house this evening.

The benefit of Miss Annie Firman is announced for to-morrow. *The Black Domino* and Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* will be given. When Miss Firmin became a member of the Arch street company she was an entire stranger in this city, but her fine talents as an actress and vocalist soon made her a public favorite, and she is now one of the most attractive and popular artists in Philadelphia. The benefit to-morrow evening will enable her admirers to testify to their appreciation of her efforts for their entertainment, and we hope that they will turn out in force, and make the affair a brilliant success.

AT THE AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, the French Comedy Company from New York will appear to-morrow evening in Scribe's comedy, *Bataille de Dames*. The season of this company is limited to eight evening performances and two matinees. Tickets can be procured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive bill of entertainment is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first-rate minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PILGRIM.—This series of paintings from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this afternoon and evening.

VERY REV. P. E. MORIARTY, D. D., will lecture at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next for the benefit of the University Hospital. Subject:—"The Man Question—Human Development."

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FAGNANI'S NINE MUSES.—We learn from Messrs. Earle that these charming pictures are still at their galleries, as they really had not the heart to send them away, and thus disappoint so dreadfully our thousands who have seen them, and hundreds of thousands who have not, and have so far allowed the days and weeks to pass by without taking a few moments to call on these young ladies. We think candidly that it will be a cause of very much future regret to any admirers of female loveliness who do not accept this opportunity to admire the charms of these daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and there are few mythological legends more striking and picturesque than that relating to them, and Fagnani has been most happy in his conception and execution of his subject.

THE PLACE!

I.

THE PLACE FOR GOOD CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR NEAT CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.....OAK HALL

II.

THE PLACE FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS ON CLOTHES..OAK HALL

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL

ALL SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1023 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART.
T. BUCHANAN READ'S LIFE-SIZE PAINTING
OF
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
CHROMOS of the above celebrated painting, in size 20x25 inches, $10. [3 2 tf
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY,
No. 718 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.
The semi-annual payment of Army Invalid Pensions will commence FRIDAY, March 4.
Payments will be made in alphabetical order, beginning on Friday with letters A and B.
W. F. FORBES,
3 2 2t U. S. Pension Agent.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

Lopez Holds Out Persistently

A Battle at Senegal, Africa.

Contest Between the French and Natives

French Carnival Progresses Peaceably

Incredible Act of "Wandering Willie."

He Declines a Municipal Feed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Carnival.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 2.—The carnival yesterday passed off quietly. Immense crowds of people assembled to witness the festivities.

French Catholic Institutions.

The French Government has warned its representative at Rome to use great caution in his efforts to protect the institutions of Catholic States.

A New Bavarian Cabinet.

MUNICH, March 2.—Count Brayu has been entrusted with the duty of forming a new Cabinet.

Lopez and the Paraguayans.

PARIS, March 2.—Later news from Paraguay states that Lopez's army has been somewhat depleted by desertion, but that he still holds his ground against the Brazilians.

Grand Billiard Challenge.

LONDON, March 2.—J. Roberts Senier, ex-billiard champion, challenges the world at billiards, the match to occur within two months for 200 or 500 points a side.

Battle Between the French and Natives.

PARIS, March 2.—Advices have been received here to the effect that the French army had won a victory over the natives in the French colony of Senegal, on the Western coast of Africa, on the 9th of February. The French force was only five hundred strong, while that of the enemy was over 2000.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; Ten-forties, 86; Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 28¾.

LONDON, March 2.—Sugar on the spot, 39s.; afloat, 28s. Linseed Oil, £31 15s.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—5 P. M.—Cotton closed irregular; upland middlings, 11⅝@11¾; Orleans middling, 11¾. The sales foot up 10,000 bales, including 7000 for exportation and to speculators.

Lard, 64s.

PARIS, March 2—P. M.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 74f. 45c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs discussed the Cherokee treaty land question to-day, but did not arrive at any conclusion.

The Mungen Case.

Witnesses in the case of Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, are before the House Military Committee, and it is understood that the chain of evidence against him is nearly completed. Mungen stoutly denies all charges against him, and says it is a political conspiracy to prevent his renomination to Congress.

Sumner on the Funding Bill.

Senator Sumner is making a speech in the Senate on the Funding bill. He opposes the one offered by Mr. Sherman, and advocates his own.

The Oneida Disaster—The Investigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Navy Department is awaiting official reports of the Oneida disaster, which are expected in due time from the surviving officers, Surgeon Suddards and Master Yates, before framing the rules for the searching investigation which will be made of every circumstance attending the disaster. The official report will be forwarded by Admiral Rowan, who, at last accounts, was at Hong Kong. A great many friends and relatives of the officers of the Oneida are in this city, and the last hopeless story of the disaster has afflicted them with inconsolable grief.

The United States Steamer Sabine.

The following despatch was received